The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Affairs in the Vicinity of Washington.

Grand Review of Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division.

Heintzelman's Pickets Advancing Down the Potomac.

The Excelsior Brigade Occupying the Opposite Side.

Critical Situation of the Rebel Steamer Page.

Her Retreat to Aquia Creek Cut Off.

Further Particulars of the Battle Near Leesburgh.

Official Report of the Santa Rosa Fight.

Demoralization of the Rebel Forces in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The grand review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division took place to-day near Hall's Hill, and for a meteorological wonder, it did not rain. Many distinguished citizens and ladies from different parts of the country were present to witness the spectacle. Besides Generals McCLELLAN and FITZ JOHN PORTER, and their respective Staffs, Generals McDowell, Morrell, Martindale, Butterfield, Barry, Stoneman, Keys and Burns, and Colonels Pickel and Averill, with their respective Staffs, and other well known military commandants, were present and participated in the review. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, were in prominent positions near Gen. McCLELLAN.

At 10½ o'clock the brigades were formed in lines. At 11 o'clock the firing of the artillery announced the arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff upon the field, accompanied by Gen. PORTER. They rode in front of the lines, from right to left. This being concluded, the troops—infantry, artillery and cavalry—passed in marching review before Gen. McCLELLAN, the bands, in turn, performing the national and other inspiring airs. The marching was repeated in double-quick time, and this feature added much to the spirit of the occasion. The brigades then formed columns of grand divisions in close order, then deployed into lines, changed fronts, and afterwards fired by files, companies and battalions.

The review was the finest that has yet taken place. The troops were in admirable condition and drill, and as the division has prided itself on its being the most perfect, each regiment, in a spirit of emulation, tried to excel the others. The marching was admirable, and in the evolutions in line the troops exhibited a wonderful promptness and mobility. The firing, too, was such as to secure the commendation of all present. Besides the perfection of the troops, it may be appropriately stated that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, in addition to his qualities as General, is the best-looking man in the service.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines. There is nothing of interest on our right wing, towards Prospect Hill. The military telegraph reports that the rebels make no demonstration near Conrad's or Edwards' Ferries.

All the troops of the right wing will have a grand review, near Maj.-Gen. McCALL'S headquarters, on Tuesday morning, at which the President and Cabinet, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, and others, will be present.

SCOUTING AT FLINT HILL.

A scout sent out by Gen. WADSWORTH, early this morning, reached Flint Hill, from which point he had an excellent view of the situation about Fairfax Court-house. No rebel troops were visible, though considerable smoke was rising from a piece of woods back of Fairfax and between it and Germantown. Later, he saw a dozen rebel cavalry approaching, and after coming within a half mile of Flint Hill they wheeled to the left and ascended to a hill half a mile northwest, where he discovered a body of infantry, numbering about sixty, which he had not previously noticed. He then returned to our lines.

THE LOWER POTOMAC—PRECARIOUS POSITION OF THE PAGE.

The steamer *Reliance* came up from the flotilla last night, bringing up Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at 1 o'clock she left the Navy-yard to rejoin the flotilla.

It is reported that the ice boat, which has a fine battery of four guns, and another steamer run up past the Matthias Point battery in the night, and that they are now between the rebel steamer *Page* and Aquia Creek, with the *Yankee* and *Resolute* lying at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and the other steamers below Evansport. The *Page* is in rather a critical situation. She was lying near the captured schooner *Fairfax* yesterday evening, and was supposed to be aground.

On board the flotilla at Indian Head heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon in a southeasterly direction.

Two schooners, bound up with stores, ran the blockade the night before last without receiving a shot.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. FOX, returned from the Lower Potomac to-day, and denies that there are any permanent batteries at Mathias Point. The Reliance, which brought Mr. FOX up, has returned to the flotilla.

A vessel arrived at Alexandria to-day, having been boarded by the rebel steamer *Page*, and allowed to pass up on the assumption that Alexandria is in the Confederate States.

ADVANCING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is quietly advancing his pickets along the southern side of the Potomac, while SICKLES goes down on the northern side.

ORDER RELATING TO THE SUBSISTENCE, ETC., OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's Office:

First—United States and Disbursing officers will supply subsistence to and subsequent to muster for all volunteer organizations raised under proper authority whether originally granted by the Governors of the loyal States or directly by the War Department Subsistence prior to muster will be paid from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, and subsequent thereto from the appropriation for the subsistence of the army.

Requisitions for funds for the former expenditures will be made upon the Adjutant-General, and for the latter upon the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Accounts for expenditures under the first head will be rendered to the Adjutant-General, and under the second, to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Second—The attention of officers supplying subsistence to volunteers in process of organization into companies and regiments, both prior to and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid.

Rations in kind will hereafter be issued wherever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or larger bodies.

If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistenee will be procured in bulk and issued to the volunteers.

In no case should the cost of the rations uncooked exceed nineteen cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed fourteen cents.

When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations cooked may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated in the accounts.

When board and lodging are necessary, the price for each soldier should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed forty cents per day.

Third—No bands for volunteer regiments will in future be mustered into the service, and vacancies that may hereafter occur will not be filled. All members of the bands now in service, not musicians, will be discharged upon the receipt of this order, by their respective regimental commanders.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

In the Circuit Court this morning the Judges asked the Clerk if there had been any return to the writ issued against Gen. PORTER, the Provost Marshal.

The Clerk answered: "There was none."

District Attorney CARRINGTON, in behalf of Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS, presented a paper with an affidavit of Mr. PHILLIPS, stating that the writ had not been served, because he had been ordered by the President not to serve it, and because the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended for the present, by the order of the President, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United States, within the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARRINGTON offered to submit an argument to the Court in behalf of Marshal PHILLIPS, but the Court announced that it did not propose to take any steps against him.

As the return presented a rare question, the Court desired to hold it under advisement, and an adjournment was made until Wednesday morning next.

THE DIPLOMATS AND COL. BAKER'S FUNERAL.

While Lord LYONS was prevented by an accidental circumstance from receiving the invitation to attend the funeral of Col. BAKER in time to avail himself of it, the French Minister similarly excused himself to the Secretary of State, and the Envoy from Prussia says his absence on that occasion was caused by indisposition, for which he expresses his regret.

TO HAVE A BRIGADE.

It is understood that Col. LANSING, of the New-York Seventeenth Volunteers, is to be assigned the command of a brigade. It is a good selection.

APPOINTED A CAPTAIN.

JOSEPH RUPERT PAXTON, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a Captain in the Fifteenth Regular Infantry. Mr. PAXTON recently received, also, the appointment of Consul to Bahia, Brazil, but in view of the greater honor now offered him, he will, it is presumed, decline that office.

BRIGADE MARCHING.

Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade is daily being marched from six to eight miles, with musket, knapsack, blanket, overcoat, haversack and canteen, to accustom the men to the fatigues of moving in heavy marching order. Yesterday they marched from TAYLOR'S, up the Leesburgh Pike, to a point three miles distant, and then countermarched to their quarters. The men bear the exercise well, and are daily becoming more able to endure the fatigue of a heavy march.

REBEL REMINISCENCES.

The houses occupied by the rebel troops, when they were posted nearest our lines, are found to be defaced by all sorts of rude inscriptions. They are, in the main, the names of the regiments and companies quartered there, imprecations not very chaste against the Yankees and the "Lincoln Government," rude figures, &c., &c. The walls of UPTON'S and FEBRY'S houses, which are the headquarters respectively of Gens. WADSWORTH and KEYES' Brigades, are thus defaced, and from it the visitor learns that companies from the Second Louisiana, the Second Georgia, Seventh Virginia and First Maryland Regiments had been present near there on picket. A rude picture of a man hanging on a gallows, has written under it "Abraham the First." A rebel flag is represented, on which is a scroll containing the words "Death before Dishonor—Death before Defeat." The full muster-roll of the Independent Grays, First Maryland Regiment, is written in pencil on the wall. Ninety-one names are recorded, beginning with Capt JAMES M. HERBERT, and followed by the Lieutenants, GEORGE R. BOOTH, WM. K. HOWARD, and NICHOLAS SNOWDEN. Among the privates are the names of JAMES E. HOWARD and CHARLES HOWARD, following each other, and included in a brace, opposite which is written, "Sons of CHARLES HOWARD, Police Commissioner in Fort Lafayette." There is also inscribed after the name of the company, the following: "Sept. 10th, arrived here. It is now the 17th. Fighting every day at long range between our sentinels and the Yankees; killed one day before yesterday." Some rhyming rebel has given vent to his feelings in the following sensible statement and self-evident proposition:

"I will eat when I'm hungry,
I will drink when I'm dry;
If the Yankees don't kill me
I will live till I die."

THE MISSES SCOTT REDIVIVUS.

The residence of the Misses SCOTT, about three-quarters of a mile west of Falls Church, is again within our lines. The young ladies profess to be loyal, and they strenuously deny the charge of being a party to the capture of Capt. KELLOGG of the Connecticut Regiment. They say that his arrest was effected without their contrivance or design, and that the Captain's over-gallantry in insisting upon accompanying them home against their caution and wish, placed him within the power of the rebel pickets, who saw his approach, and hence he was caught. The household consists of Mrs. SCOTT, her two daughters, and some negroes.

LIEUT. ROSS, OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES, KILLED.

As the train from Baltimore to this city, due here at 5:30 Friday evening, was nearing this city, a person was seen on the track by the engineer, but not in sufficient time to enable him to stop the engine before the unfortunate man was struck by the cow-catcher, thrown from the track and severely injured. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the man was picked up in a state of insensibility, and placed in as comfortable a position on the train as circumstances would allow. Dr. JONES, Assistant Surgeon of the navy, happened to be on the train, and rendered such assistance as could be rendered in the case. On the arrival of the train in Washington, the injured man was transferred to the Army Infirmary, near the City Hall, and, on examination, showed he had received a serious fracture of the pelvis and other injuries, from which he died in the course of two hours. The papers found upon his person indicated him to be W. R. ROSS, First Lieutenant in the Anderson Zouaves. How he came to be walking on the track at the time is not known.

VISIT TO THE CAMPS.

Yesterday Judge HARRIS and Secretary CAMERON visited several camps in Virginia—among them that of the Ira Harris Cavalry.

FORT ELLSWORTH COMPLETED.

President LINCOLN was to have viewed Fort Ellsworth as completed to-day, but was detained in Washington on business. Commander WAINWRIGHT is in command, with four hundred seamen, to man the guns. The battery in the vicinity is under the command of Lieut. ALLEN and eighty seamen. Both positions are considered impregnable.

SECESSIONIST MARYLANDERS CAUGHT.

A good story is told of a stratagem invented by a detachment of one of Gen. SICKLES' regiments, to decoy some Marylanders, who were suspected of being secession spies. Inducements were held out to the suspected persons to proceed at a given time to the Virginia shore, to join the rebel forces. At the appointed time, instead of finding means of transportation, the rebels found a squad of Union troops, who quietly caged them.

BEEF WANTED.

The Commissary's Department advertises for 12,000 head of beef cattle, to be delivered as follows: 4,000 at Washington, on or before the 30th of November; 4,000 at Harrisburgh, by the 30th of November; 4,000 at York, Chambersburgh, or Harrisburgh, on or before the 30th day of January. Proposals are to be presented on or before the 15th day of November at 12 o'clock.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Private ABRAHAM RUSSELL, of Company F, Third Maine Regiment, took place in Alexandria to-day.

Corporal PHILIP CASEY, of the Thirtieth (Troy) Regiment, died yesterday in camp.

AN ALEXANDRIAN WOMAN ARRESTED.

One of the so-called ladies of Alexandria was to-day taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and publicly reprimanded for insulting a Union officer.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

DEMORALIZATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON'S REBEL COMMAND.

PILOT KNOB, MO., Saturday, Oct. 26.

Col. PLUMMER has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau. Col. CARLIN now occupies Fredericktown, with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. THOMPSON and his rebel band were pursued twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. The rebels are probably now at Greenville, but they are completely demoralized, and will doubtless continue their retreat. The detachment sent out to bury the dead after the battle, reported near two hundred of the rebels killed and left on the field. Our loss was six killed and about forty wounded, one mortally.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 25, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Nothing new has occurred in the vicinity of Old Point.

The *Cambridge* is in from the blockade off Beaufort, and reports that the *Albatross* lost two men, drowned in a fruitless attempt to land men south of Beaufort.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—MILITARY MOVEMENTS—DURYEE'S ZOUAVES UNDER MARCHING ORDERS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 25, 1861.

A short time since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were notified by Government, that in case an effectual closing of navigation in the Potomac river should occur, a necessarily increased demand would be made upon the Washington Branch Road, for the transportation of army supplies. That event has taken place; but the Railroad Company having exercised the utmost diligence in accumulating freight cars at this terminus of the road, Government is not likely to be embarrassed much from the insufficiency of supplies, which was to be apprehended by such an event.

The Company have a good road, with single track, running from Locust Point to a junction with their main road in this city, and the transports, steamers, and other vessels, loading with stores and supplies at New-York and other places, have been ordered to this port to discharge at Locust Point, and the freight transported from thence to Washington by railroad. The transports began to arrive to-day, and the Company feel confident they can now supply any demand likely to be made upon them for freights.

Quite an important movement has been made in the troops hitherto quartered in this city—two or three regiments having departed for Washington. The Duryee Zouaves, who have so long occupied Federal Hill, are under marching orders, and will probably leave in a day or two—leaving behind them an enduring monument of their skill and industry, in the large and efficient fort which now incloses the brow of the hill.

The Seventh Maine Regiment, who have also for some weeks past been engaged in fortifying Potter's Hill, in the eastern part of the city, took their departure this afternoon for Washington, lamenting the death of the Colonel, THOMAS H. MARSHAL, which occurred this morning at a private residence in this city. His death was occasioned by a severe attack of typhoid fever. His wife was with him during his sickness, and was present at his death. An escort of the regiment remained to convey his remains back to his home in Maine. The command is now under Lieut.-Col. SELDEN CONNOR. The death of their commander, who was universally beloved, spread a heavy gloom over the regiment. The Third New-York Regiment came up from Fort McHenry this afternoon, and proceeded at once to Washington. The city is all astir to-day with moving regiments.

Yesterday pilots were put on board the fleet comprising the great naval expedition at Fortress Monroe. It is conjectured that the fleet is not destined to a very distant point, as the provisions placed on board are not sufficient for a lengthy expedition.

ARGUS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

Full Particulars of the Disaster of Monday.

Additional Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

The Fearful Odds Against the National Forces.

How Col. Baker was Killed, and Who Killed Him.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POOLESVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

I have already sent you a hurried account of the battle of Monday, and some of its incidents. From the statement of those engaged with the enemy, and from personal observation, I am enabled now to furnish you additional particulars of the highest interest.

Company G, California Regiment, Capt. BIERAL, crossed at Conrad's Ferry about 2 ing the route by Conrad's Ferry. They left camp at daylight, but were obstructed in the march along the canal. The only transports were two scows, capable of carrying forty men each. It took two loads of all these boats, occupying about an hour to get over. The shore where the landing was made was a heavy clay and the rise of the hill very rocky. There was no regular path.

Capt. BIERAL led his Company into action at 2½ P. M. His position was in the centre of the opening. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, which in front were very dense. He posted his color guard ten paces in front of the line, and opened upon the enemy in the thicket.

A perfect shower of balls rained from the invisible enemy, whose position could only be known by the smoke of their guns. Their aim was low, striking our boys in their feet and legs. The men made good use of GRIFFIN'S six and twelve-pounder howitzers, which were placed on the right, and kept up the fire briskly. The original party in charge of the guns was shot away, and Company G, with the assistance of Col. WISTAR and Col. COGSWELL, placed the heaviest gun in position. This was 4 o'clock P. M.

After the fight had progressed some time, Gen. BAKER became evidently convinced that it was a hopeless contest, and addressing Quartermaster YOUNG who was acting as his Aid, asked him if there was any means to recross the river, beside the boats on which they had come over. Mr. YOUNG replied, "There is nothing." The General answered, "Then let us do all we can, and die bravely." Addressing the men he said, "I will not ask you to go where I do not lead." Three cheers greeted the General's remark. He stood with his right hand in the breast of his coat, and was continually in front of his command. He said, "Fire low, boys, and fire steady, keep cool, and don't get excited."

A large force of the enemy were discovered advancing upon a double-quick through an open lane at the left of the ground, when the gun was wheeled in that direction, and fired. As the smoke of the gun blew away, a wide opening was observed in the enemy's ranks. They then made a charge from the front, and the enemy were again driven into their covert, after they had advanced to within five feet of our colors.

The firing from the right had now nearly ceased—only an occasional stray shot from persons posted in the trees to pick off the officers. At this juncture, a person, wearing a gray jacket and blue pants, appeared, riding a dark brown horse, and beckoned with his hand to the Union forces, saying, "We are friends; come this way, boys." Firing instantly ceased for two minutes, Gen. BAKER and the Assistant Adjutant-General saying, "Cease firing; you are shooting your own men." The next moment Gen. BAKER said, "Soldiers, there is JOHNSTON on the left; give them a volley."

By this time the enemy had flanked us on the left. The Adjutant-General inquired "Who are you," addressing his inquiry to the flanking party. He was answered, "We are Confederates, you Yankee sons of b——s." This confusion arose from the fact that Gen. BAKER had posted Company A as a skirmishing party on the left. The order was then given to charge, and the Unionists pressed into the woods on the left, but they met an overpowering force and fell back.

A very tall man now stepped from behind a tree, and, with a revolver, fired at Gen. BAKER, within five feet of his person. Six discharges were made, and nearly all the balls entered the General's body. He fell on his back, partly against a tree, and died instantly. The rebel who had shot the General then sprang forward, and was in the act of taking his body or stripping off his sword, when Capt. BIERAL ran forward, placed his revolver at his ear and shot him dead.

A heavy volley of musketry followed, which drove the boys back. Acting-Adjutant HARVEY said, "Soldiers, who will volunteer to rescue the General's body?" Capt. BIERAL answered the summons, and was followed by Sergt. JAMES CLARK, Lieut. JOHN MURRAY, private STEEHAN and a half dozen others. They raised him up, and bore him from the field. Three or four of the rescuing party were shot in the act and fell, but succeeded in taking the General's body safely across the river.

Capt. BIERAL resumed command of his company, and the fight went on half an hour, when the firing ceased. Capt. BIERAL spoke an encouraging word to the color-bearer, and as Company D had lost their officers, and had no one to lead them, he offered to take command. They followed into the edge of the woods, charging with the bayonet. A strong reinforcement of the enemy, however, arrived at this moment, and drove them back, and they retreated in good order down the hill. Every wounded man was removed from the field, and the commanders were the last to leave.

The retreating soldiers met a boat-load of about 40 men coming over the river, but seeing that the day was lost, they hesitated to land, although they had nearly reached the shore. Some of the party waded in and jumped on board the already heavily-loaded scow, which was capsized about twenty feet from the shore.

A shower of bullets was coming down the hill, and their muskets had already been thrown overboard. Those who could swim struck out for the island shore whilst the more timid endeavored to swim back. The larger proportion of the boat's company, however, are believed to have sank at once. Those who remained on the shore were taken prisoners immediately. Among them were Adj.-Gen. HARVEY and, as is supposed, Col. COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment.

Capt. BIERAL was now concealed some 200 yards to the left, and witnessed the firing of the rebels upon his retreating men—many of whom were shot while swimming, and sank to the bottom. He remained there nearly half an hour, in company with the Color-bearer, and Corporal JAMES BLACK, of Company G. They then swam across. Just as they landed, Capt. BIERAL received some slight wounds in his arm and side.

The firing on the island was just as severe as on the field. The rebels certainly fired at the hospital—at the wounded—at persons in the river—into the thicket, where the Union men were supposed to be concealed—and kept up their firing until about 9 o'clock P. M.

No braver men ever confronted an enemy on the field. The rebel officers themselves declared they thought we had a much superior force, and asked at one time, "Where are all your men?" On being answered that they were all engaged, he said, "Why, if we had known that, we could have eaten you all up."

The presence of the two pieces of artillery caused the rebels to think that we had a large reserve. This no doubt protracted the fight. At a time when our men were fairly used up, Capt. BIERAL took off his cap and called for cheers, crying out that reinforcements were at hand. This fearless conduct kept the rebels in constant check, and looking to the rear.

Col. COGSWELL, who is supposed to be a prisoner, fought with great courage and gallantry. The command devolved on him after Gen. BAKER fell, and well did he sustain his position.

Col. WISTAR was wounded in the left cheek, but stood his ground, cheering on his men, until his right elbow was shattered. His sword fell to the ground, but he coolly picked it up with his left hand, and was assisted to the rear.

A Captain of the Fifteenth Massachusetts was seen to come down to the river, and offer his gold watch to any one who would assist him to swim across, declaring that he would rather die than be taken prisoner. No one was able to accept his offer and he jumped in, and, after a brief struggle, sank to the bottom.

Private PETER FARNEY, of Company G, thinks he was the last man who swam from the river bank opposite the field of battle. He states that as near as he could judge, from eighty to a hundred soldiers lay wounded and helpless on the bank.

STATEMENT OF CORPORAL PIPER.

Corporal FREDK. PIPER of Company P, First California Regiment, was wounded in the right hand, and when he reached the river he plunged in with his clothes on. Five or six men sank beside him; their outcries were terrible. "My God!" "Oh, oh!" "Help!" were heard from all parts of the river. He swam with one hand for fifty yards, and struggled on, he hardly knew how, until he reached the opposite bank.

To go back: Mr. PIPER remained concealed behind a rock, a clump of bushes protecting him from view, until 12 midnight. During this time he saw the enemy's pickets, and heard them challenging our men who struggled, one after another, into their lines. In response to the question "Who goes there?" he often hears the answer, "a friend in distress." These, he supposes, were our men who went in to deliver themselves up. At midnight the enemy rallied some two or three hundred men, and discharged a deadly volley among the bushes where our men were concealed. Eighteen or twenty men fell killed or wounded. A few moments of quiet followed, and the demand from fifty voices was heard, "Surrender." They answered, "Don't fire, we surrender." "Fetch that regiment here," was then demanded by a rebel officer, at the same time he commanded our men to "lay down their arms and come out." At this a large number rushed to the river bank and plunged in. "Come back, come back, you Yankee sons of b—s," was the next exclamation, followed by another volley and straggling shots at the men in the water. A large number were heard to give one outcry of distress and sink. The dead and wounded, in large numbers, lay scattered along the shore, and remained there through the night.

Reinforcements to the enemy were arriving at the place all night, shouting and singing as they came. Mr. PIPER says that Gen. BAKER stood beside his regiment, coolly encouraging them. The men lay flat on the ground for half an hour, the fire of the enemy going over them, but a great many rebel pickets or sharpshooters were stationed in the trees, and shot the men on the ground and picked off the officers. To clear the woods they charged with the bayonet. The first battalion yielded slightly, but were soon met by another regiment coming up behind, who delivered their fire over the shoulders of the first, while the bayonets were interlocked. They were not over ten yards distant, and out of the hundred and fifty of our men forty were shot down. The remainder of them fell back and lay down on their faces, receiving the volley of the whole regiment.

Gen. BAKER at this time saw an officer, whom he supposed to be JOHNSTON, riding a white horse, and asked for a pistol. As a private was in the act of handing him one, he received his death wound and fell. The enemy rushed forward to obtain his body but they were met by a dash of our men, in obedience to an officer's command, and a momentary struggle followed to obtain possession of the brave man's body. As a rebel officer stooped to clutch it, he fell, pierced by a bullet, and a bayonet pinned him to the ground. The Adjutant-General, who had run forward, exclaimed, "Handle him tenderly, men, I have lost the best friend I had in the world."

The sun was now quite low, the woods to the west casting their dark shadow over the bloody scene. Overwhelming reinforcements continued to strength en the rebel army, who were well sheltered by the woods and rifle pits. Our men were shot down faster than they could be sent across by the scows. The Commander had fallen in sight of the whole lines, casting a gloom over the struggling ranks; the day was evidently lost. Fighting had been going on in an irregular way for two or three hours, while the enemy poured well-directed volleys from full ranks upon our scattered and demoralized forces. The cannon were spiked and thrown down the hill. The wounded, who lay scattered over the encouraged the men in every possible way to continue the fight, but it was useless to do so, and the officers all being shot, wounded or made prisoners, the Unionists retired down to the edge of the river, which was only some fifty yards distant. Here, exhausted and hopeless, they awaited some opportunity to cross, looking at their friends who stood in large numbers on the opposite shore, who could render no assistance.

AFFAIRS ON HARRISON ISLAND.

First Lieut. MAT. SMITH, of California Regiment, Company P, left the island on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. There were then holding the place about 2,000 men, consisting of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, a portion of the Tammany Regiment, 600 strong, the Rhode Island and Ninth Regiment Batteries, and a regiment of New-York Rifles. The wounded had all been removed during the night. Capt. RITMAN, of Company D, California Regiment, Col. DEVEREUX, Lieut. SMITH, Col. BAXTER, of the Philadelphia Zouaves, aided in removing them. Two died in the hospital, and were buried near by. Their names I could not learn. The rebels invited our men across to carry away the wounded. A number were brought across and sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolesville.

A notice was sent from the rebel lines, under a flag of truce, for our forces to evacuate the island in six hours. It must be confessed that they have a good position from which to enforce the mandate, being situated on a bluff more than fifty feet above the river level. We shall hold the place, however, until driven out. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and a portion of the Ninth New-York State Militia Battery occupy the tow-path opposite the island.

The following is the report, as it now stands, of the first battalion of BAKER'S California Regiment. It may be modified for the better hereafter:

	Men
Total engaged, eight companies, say	780
Killed (so far as known)	8
Wounded	34
Missing	272
Commissioned officers dead, Lieut. H. S. D. WILLIAMS, of Company A, who fell on the field at the head of his men, with musket in hand	1
Commissioned officers missing	8

All who escaped swam the river. Many arrived at the camp having on nothing but a pair of drawers.

Four hundred arms and accoutrements were delivered to this command, and were either broken up or thrown into the Potomac to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Color-Sergeant VANSANT, of Company P, acted with great gallantry. He was always in front of the lines, proudly bearing aloft his standard, which was riddled with balls. The staff was cut in two, but he gathered up the pieces and carried them off the field, burying them where he hopes hereafter to recover them.

Color-Sergeant WOOD and Corporal HARTLEY acted with great presence of mind, and won the admiration of their commanders.

Corporal RANDALL, of Company D, is reported dead. He had three balls in his body.

Capt. RITMAN had a narrow escape. While going from the hospital to the river, a volley of at least 100 bullets was fired at him, but he went on, if possible to render assistance to the men in the river. He saw the heads of men above the surface of the water for a half mile. A great many were calling for help, but there was none at hand. The only boat on that side was a small one, capable of holding fifteen persons—the scow having been sunk.

Col. ISAAC J. WISTAR, of the California Regiment, was slightly wounded in the face, and severely in the arm. They expect to save his arm.

Sergeant-Major BASTIAN was wounded severely in the breast and arm. Expect to save his arm.

Lieut. WADE, Company D, was severely wounded, but he will recover.

Capt. HICKS was shot through the shoulder.

Jos. D. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant of Company A, died of his wounds, and his body has been forwarded to his friends in Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF CONRAD'S FERRY.

The following is a list of the wounded, in the hospital at Camp Observation, of the First California Regiment:

John Stanley, Co. G, shot through the shoulder; ball taken out of his back; will recover.
Edward Wisner, Co. A, ball through one shoulder, and extracted from the other; will probably recover.
Edward Mann, Co. G, flesh-wound in the thigh; doing well.
Lieut. Robert Templeton, Co. K, shot in right shoulder; ball not yet extracted.
William Hartley, Co. D, shot through right forearm; expect to save his arm.
Stephen W. Mackay, Co. G, shot through the wrist; doing well.
Frank J. Lambert, Co. H, shot in the right arm; flesh-wound.
Corporal Frederick Piper, wounded in the back of the hand; doing well.

In Hospital at Poolesville:

Joshua Steinbeck, Sergeant Co. G, through thigh.
Wm. McDonald, Co. G, several wounds, but doing well.
Henry H. Kohler, Co. G, leg.
William Smith, Co. G, hip.
Louis Rand, Co. G, thigh.
Charles C. Ferguson, Co. P, killed. His body was riddled with balls.
James Patterson, Co. D, thigh.
Corporal Snow, Co. C, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Rikee, Co. D, leg.
Thomas Pilling, Co. A, leg.
Wm. Brunt, Co. G, slight wound in his eye.
Geo. Seusenderferg, Co. C, wounded.
John Stanley, Co. G, shoulder.
Lieut. William Cole, Co. G, shot in foot.
William Fisher, Co. A, finger shot off.
James Calligan, Co. N, slightly in finger.
Joseph Conell, Co. H, shot in chin.
R. S. Goslin, Co. H, thigh.
Charles Reynolds, Co. G, slight in thigh.
Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg.
James R. Little, Co. L, wounded through both legs.

MOVEMENTS AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24—P. M.

Having completed the list of the wounded, in the hospitals at Camp Observation and Poolesville, I hastened down here to see what was going on. The frequent firing from this direction indicated that a battle was progressing on the Virginia side opposite to this place. To bring up the narrative of events here, I must go back to Sunday, the day before the action near Conrad's Ferry. During Sunday night, the Second New-York State Militia crossed over the river at this point, for the purpose, as was supposed, of holding the Ferry on the opposite bank of the Potomac. They soon commenced scouting, but met with only a few of the rebels. They captured one Secessionist who is detained in the guard-house, on the opposite side of the street where I am writing He is a fine-looking man, and no doubt classes himself among the first families.

The First Minnesota followed—seven companies getting over before daybreak. The Telescope Sharp shooters, from Massachusetts, who crossed with them, attracted much attention. Three companies of cavalry were the next to cross, taking up an advanced position, where they met the enemys' pickets, and had a brief skirmish. Several of the rebels were killed, and the prisoner before mentioned was captured. No general engagement took place, the enemy falling back to their favorite covert, the woods where they kept at a safe distance from our sharp shooters. Several of them were reached at a distance of half and three-quarters of a mile.

Reinforcements continued to cross in small detachments, and the belief was that it was the intention to outflank the rebels at Conrad's, where our men had engaged the enemy early in the morning. For some unaccountable cause, however, but probably on account of the known strength of the rebel forces and batteries between Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, the passage of troops was stopped, and our men were kept within retreating distance of Edwards' Ferry, leaving Gen. BAKER, with his small and tardy reinforcements, to sustain the whole brunt of the battle going on above.

In the evening the troops were ordered back, and when parts of two regiments had landed on the Maryland shore, orders came to stop the withdrawal of the troops, as Gen. BANKS' Division had arrived to sustain us. The same two regiments were accordingly retransported to the Virginia shore during that night. On Tuesday several other regiments went over. From that time there was a great *show* of transporting troops across, but, with the exception of a small scow-load, none actually crossed over. There was not at any one time over two pieces of artillery on the Virginia side, viz., two 12-pounders, of Col. REYNOLDS' Rhode Island Battery. On Monday three small scow-loads, each carrying say fifty men, were sent across.

About noon a canal-boat was got through a sluiceway into the Potomac, and orders were sent to stop all canal-boats passing either way, and appropriate to use such as were fit for service. This looked like action again. All tow-lines that could be got hold of were seized, greatly to the grief of the Captains, who were left boatless, tow-lineless and disconsolate. Seven other boats were got into the Potomac on Wednesday, affording preparations for crossing one regiment after another in rapid succession. But the river was now swollen by the heavy rains that were falling, thus increasing the current to such a volume that boats could not be poled over. As yet not all the lines that could be found would span the river, and, at last, when the last rotten tow-line had been bent on, and the two shores were connected, the line parted with the first strain, and the boat had to return.

Men were now set to cutting poles, and mules were brought into requisition to have the boats up the stream along shore, in order to get a good "offing." At noon, however, obstruction in another form arose. A stiff breeze sprung up from the northwest, and rendered all further attempts to cross by these means utterly futile, not to say dangerous.

Meantime some sharp skirmishing was had with an advanced body of the enemy's pickets, the firing for a few minutes being very sharp on both sides. In this engagement Gen. LANDER was wounded in the leg. Gens. ABERCROMBIE, BANKS, GORHAM, COOPER and others were on the field.

This (Thursday) morning, Gen McCLELLAN arrived about 9 o'clock, and assumed command of operations, or, at least, actively coöperated with the other Generals.

Meantime the four thousand and odd troops were left alone on the enemy's shore, there being no possibility of reinforcing them. The banks of the Potomac were lined with troops bivouacing on the wet grass, many of whom were actually suffering for food. Some of them had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

The object of all these movements having been accomplished, on the plans of the Generals being changed, a final order was issued to have all the troops brought back again. Rumors prevailed that JOHNSTON was advancing from Manassas with fifty thousand or some other fabulous number of men, and that it was deemed prudent to quit the sacred soil for the present. But now they were again confronted with the northwest gale and rapid current.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY ITEMS—AARON HARDING FLIES FROM HIS HOME—SPIES ABOUT—THEY TAKE THE OATH AND RUN AT LARGE—KENTUCKY'S POLICY OF ACTIVE LOYALTY TO MEET THE "PEACE PARTY'S" ISSUE OF WAR, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Adjutant-General of the Kentucky Militia, by direction of the Military Board and approval of Gen. SHERMAN, orders the consolidation of all fractional companies after the 10th prox., with a view to their prompt organization into regiments, and prompt mustering into the United States service. If the people heartily second Gen. CRITTENDEN and the Military Board, at least twenty to thirty regiments of our militia will be mustered into Gen. SHERMAN'S ranks between this and the 15th prox. Hon. AARON HARDING and family have had to leave their home near Greenburgh for their personal safety. They are now in Louisville. Gen. WARD'S camp Andy Johnson is no longer at Greensburgh. He has fallen back to Campbellsville, in Taylor. Greensburgh may be now in the rebels' hands. Gen. McCOOK'S advance has moved to a point beyond Nolin Creek, eighteen miles below Elizabethtown. Since ROUSSEAU'S promotion BUCKLEY commands the Louisville Legion and has received a sword from its officers. He vows to them, to his Legion, to his aged mother and to his country, that he will never come over Muldraugh's Hill again except with victory, unless it be as a corpse; that he will come out of this war victorious or dead; that he will lead the Louisville Legion to peace through victory, or to glorious deaths. We want just such heroes as Col. BUCKLEY and his men to repel this offensive war and carry it where it belongs. To effect this we need 100,000 men, well armed, well drilled and well officered. The desperate rebels are smart and quick. Their invading forces may number already at least 50,000 or 60,000. We must keep up with them, accumulate, concentrate and crush them out, or they will strike us at some weak point and, perhaps, imperil our cities and towns on both sides of the Ohio.

Dangerous spies are still in our midst. They hold constant underground communication with the enemy, despite the vigilance of our Provost Marshal and Mayor. We have here too many secret friends of the Bucknerite brigands. They take the oath "not to take up arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky, nor to hold any communication with or give aid or comfort, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons belonging to the so-called Confederate States." But what if they do take it? You might as well swear so many rattlesnakes, and let them slide. The only advantage of swearing them is to render them liable to the penalties for perjury. Many a rascal is at large, on business for BUCKNER & Co. Fellows from BUCKNER'S camp are here and elsewhere who pretend to have deserted BUCKNER in disgust, and volunteer to take the oath, when, in fact, they are BUCKNER'S spies. Dangers encompass us on every side. The warning advice of Mr. PRENTICE, the 8th of last June, is even more appropriate now than then: "Let us all be vigilant, looking calmly but keenly in all directions, marking every suspicious appearance, catching every suspicious sound, and prepared for the most sudden and the worst emergency."

The *Journal* editors, on the 18th, say they foresaw, at the outset, the very issue of arms that has come upon Kentucky, and that the great object and gain of the neutrality doctrine was so to order events that Kentucky might encounter the inevitable issue as a governmental unit, in the full panoply of her constitutional sovereignty. They think the policy of active loyalty, if adopted at the outset, would have shipwrecked the State and engulphed her in the maelstrom of secession; but that it is now and henceforth her wisest and only policy. They forbear to inquire whether or not, indeed, her people have made in every respect as much of the neutrality policy as they might have made and ought to have made. If her people were not too long and too much indoctrinated and neutralized, they will encounter the issue as they should—will be as actively loyal as are now their legislative and military authorities and editorial teachers, and will triumph.

The issue is war. The *Louisville Courier*, now published in Bowling Green by HALDEMANN and McKEE, avows the programme of the "Peace Party" in Kentucky to be identical with the party's programme in Maryland, as avowed by the *Planter's Advocate*, at Marlborough:

"The dependence of States Rights men is not now upon electioneering, or appeals to a peaceful suffrage, but solely upon the fortunes of war."

Though JEFF. DAVIS declares that he "is restrained by principles of high political necessity from sending an army into Maryland, or invading or violating the sovereignty of her soil," secessia's "States Rights" President is not restrained by any sort of principles from marching invading armies upon the sovereign soil of his native Kentucky. When Gen. SHERMAN shall have secured Kentucky, as well as Gen. McCLELLAN has Maryland, then, and not till then, will JEFF. DAVIS feel restrained by principles of high political or military necessity as to Kentucky.

The counties of Mason, Woodford, and Nelson, among others, are conspicuous for volunteering and providing for volunteers' families. Hons. WILLIAM H. WADSWORTH and CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, by their eloquence and influence, are inducing many hundreds to join the United States service, are organizing many Committees to raise and receive funds, provisions and clothing for the volunteers' families, and are outfitting from their own purse many young men for the field. They pledge their last dollar for the success of these men, the support of their families, the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of the invaders. They are for the rigid enforcement of the State law which requires one to ten years' imprisonment of every citizen of Kentucky who, as a Confederate soldier or officer, and as a part of an armed force, invades her soil. PONTIAC.

P. S.—This Department's Commissary advertises to-day for 1,000,000 barrels pilot bread, 4,000 barrels flour, 330,000 bacon sides and shoulders, 50,000 pounds bacon hams, 42,000 pounds Rio Coffee, 250,000 pounds clarified sugar, &c. P.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

The excitement increases. It will soon be decided whether or not Kentucky, like Virginia, is to be the dark and bloody ground for the secession leaders' "splendid game,"—"the battle-field of a Continent," and "quite a desert."

Cheering news this morning. It is thought to be true. Col. GARRARD, in Laurel, has repulsed ZOLLICOFFER, and all of "Dick Robinson," under Gen. THOMAS, are pursuing him. Gen. WARD and Col. GRIDER have retaken Greensburgh. Col. GRIDER'S advance is at Columbia, in Adair, and may soon be at Tompkinsville, in Monroe. Gen. NELSON and Col. WADSWORTH have 5,000 to 6,000 at Olympian Springs, in Bath, and are about to sweep out the invaders from Northeastern Kentucky and take Sounding Gap. Gen. NELSON is as humane as patriotic. He proclaims that he will protect equally with others all who will immediately return home, lay down their arms, and live in peace and friendship with their neighbors. He offers them complete amnesty for the past; they will be held accountable only for the future. I believe there are now in field or camp, for both State and National service, 25,000 to 30,000 Kentucky soldiers, enlisted on Kentucky soil. I trust Gen. SHERMAN will, by the 15th prox., have 50,000 Kentucky soldiers ready for marching orders. Col. CURRAN POPE yesterday expressed the spirit which animates all our officers and men. The ladies of Louisville having, through GEO. B. KINKEAD, Esq., presented splendid regimental colors to his (the Seventh) regiment of Kentucky volunteers, Col. POPE, in his felicitous response, said: "Though others may turn and curse the land that gave them birth, these brave and loyal sons of Kentucky will never strike with parricidal hands the State that has nurtured them. Sooner may the battle-field run purple with our blood, and we fall, if fall we must, in civil strife, wrapping as a winding-sheet these spangled colors around us, and breathing out our last sighs for our country's glory."

Over thirty thousand Northern troops may now be in Kentucky. On the 21st, about 6,000 arrived in this place. Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade, of three Pennsylvania Regiments, the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth, and a battery of eight six-pounders. Col. HAZZARD'S Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Col. VAN CLEVE'S Second Minnesota. Gen. NEGLEY'S men are encamped for instruction at Oakland, near the city, and Gen. SHERMAN has his camp-quarters there to review and discipline them and others who will gather there. Gen. SHERMAN will keep a large reserve force in camp near Lewisville. Col. STARKWEATHER'S First Wisconsin arrived last night. Before the 1st proximo, five more Ohio, five Indiana, and six Michigan Regiments will be in Kentucky. All the troops landing at Louisville are received with marked cordiality and bountiful hospitality. All their wants are lavishly supplied. They feel at home. They sing and shout, and will bleed and die for their "Old Kentucky Home." PONTIAC.

MISCELLANEOUS KENTUCKY NEWS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order confirming that published by Adjutant-Gen. FINNELL, with reference to the consolidation of incomplete regiments.

POSITION OF GEN. WARD.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 22.

After Gen. WARD fell back twelve miles from Greensburgh to Campbellsville, he dispatched one hundred and fifty cavalry about 2 o'clock on Saturday to reconnoitre the abandoned position, explore as far as possible, and ascertain the numbers and location of the Confederates, intending to attempt a return yesterday, but the cavalry had not returned in the morning when our informant left. Gen. WARD has about 2,000 regulars and 1,000 Home Guards at his disposal, under command of Cols. GRIDER, HARLAN, ANDERSON, and HOBSON. The Home Guards are principally from Marion and Washington Counties.

Col. GRIDER, with three companies, visited Greensburgh on Saturday night. They entered boldly—the Colonel telling the citizens to prepare accommodations for three thousand National troops, who were just outside the town. By this ruse, he hoped to gain some valuable information, but was disappointed, so he started Sunday morning on pretence of meeting his expected friends, and of course did not return. The rebel force on the south bank of the Green River is estimated at from three to five thousand, but the stream is very high, and will remain impassable by fording for several days.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILDCAT.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 24.

We have a dispatch this morning from Cincinnati, giving one statement in reference to an engagement on Monday, but we have a fuller report by messenger direct from GARRARD'S camp. This messenger is a bearer of dispatches from Col. GARRARD to Gen. SHERMAN. A passenger from Frankfort, who came in the same car with the messenger, gives us the following particulars:

On Monday morning ZOLLICOFFER'S forces, numbering as nearly as could be determined, between 8,000 and 9,000 men, crossed Great Rockcastle River, and made an attack on Col. GARRARD, who was intrenched at Camp Wild Cat, between Great and Little Rockcastle Rivers, having under his command between 2,000 and 3,000 men and one gun. The first attack was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and ZOLLICOFFER was beaten back, with heavy loss. He rallied and came again, and met with the same stern resistance, forcing him to draw off a second time. He rallied again, and made a third attack, but was again repulsed with heavy loss, and withdrew across the Rockcastle River, leaving the field in the hands of GARRARD and his determined little band. GARRARD'S loss was 4 killed, and 15 wounded. The loss of the rebels was not certainly known, but was exceedingly heavy.

It is supposed that ZOLLICOFFER retreated for reinforcement, with the intention of returning, but he will hardly be permitted to return. All the troops in Camp Dick Robinson, except the Thirty-first Ohio, with three full batteries of artillery, under command of Gen. THOMAS, had gone forward, for the purpose of assisting GARRARD, and were met on the way by the messenger. The 1,800 East Tennesseeans who, as we stated yesterday, passed through Crab Orchard on the run, failed to participate in the fight, but they, as well as the Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana regiments from Camp Dick Robinson, were certain to reach the scene of the skirmish by noon of yesterday (Tuesday.)

Our informant stated that the troops from Camp Dick Robinson had been thrown into two brigades, Col. WALKER, of one of the Ohio regiments, having command of the Ohio Brigade, and Gen. THOMAS, of the Indiana and Kentucky troops, as well as control of the whole force. Gen. THOMAS was directed to take command on arriving at Camp Wild Cat, and the determination seemed to be to push on in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER, and either force him to give battle, or drive him through the Gap.

FROM GREENSBURGH.

The Louisville *Journal* has a letter which confirms the belief that there has been at no time any formidable rebel force at Greensburgh. After Gen. WARD had evacuated Camp Andy Johnson, near Greensburgh, the place was visited by half a dozen rebels, who stole a number of mules and made their escape.

Col. GRIDER and his gallant five hundred men were encamped, with a train of nineteen wagons, at Columbia, Adair County, when he received Gen. WARD'S order to fall back, with all his available force, to his assistance. Col. GRIDER at once called for four hundred volunteers to accompany him to Greensburgh, when, notwithstanding his men had just marched a distance of one hundred and fifty miles over miserable roads, while many of them were without shoes and other articles of clothing, they, to a man, resolved to follow their gallant Colonel to the rescue of Gen. WARD. It was with difficulty that a sufficient number could be restrained from going to guard the train which was left at Columbia.

On Saturday night, Col. B. O. GRIDER, in company with Dr. H. G. TWYMAN and Mr. JAMES RENFRO, rode into Greensburgh alone and satisfied themselves that there was no enemy in the place. They remained in Greensburgh several hours, and on Sunday Col. G. sent assurances to his regiment that they had taken quiet possession of Greensburgh, and that they could hold it, without reënforcement, against any enemy that threatens to assail it.

It was reported to Col. GRIDER that the rebel Col. S. S. STANTON, with a force of several thousand, had, during the absence of Col. G.'s command, marched upon his late camp, and that the traitors were still hovering about the vicinity awaiting the arrival of his train. Those who know the metal of which Col. GRIDER and his regiment is composed, will not entertain any fear that his train will ever fall into rebel hands. Col. G.'s courage amounts almost to indiscretion, and he has under his command the very best fighting material from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"We have already stated that the railroad bridge over Green River has been destroyed by the rebels, who sought by that means to delay the approach of the Federal troops. We have just learned that the bridge was destroyed under the direction of FRANK TRYON, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the traitor BUCKNER. TRYON had been ordered to destroy the bridge upon an attempt being made by the Federal troops to effect a crossing. He became alarmed, however, upon hearing a false report to the effect that the Federals were approaching and near at hand, and caused the premature destruction of the structure. We have good reason to believe that BUCKNER is now engaged repairing the damage done by the foolish and timid TRYON.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 24.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Company A, Ohio First Artillery, Capt. COTTER commanding, left camp at Oakland, and took passage on the cars for some point down the road—what point, it is sufficient to say, Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. COTTER knew. The company numbers one hundred and fifty able-bodied men, with six-pound brass field-pieces and caissons, all complete, and seventy-two horses.

About 10 o'clock the three Pennsylvania regiments, having early in the morning debarked from the fleet, took up their line of march for the Nashville dépôt, passing on review before Gen. SHERMAN and staff at the Galt House, and moving out First-street to Broadway. The column was more than a mile in length, four abreast, including the infantry and artillery. The latter consisted of eight six-pound brass guns and caissons complete, including army forge, &c., and one hundred and twenty horses. The sight presented was inspiriting, there being two fine brass bands and one drum band.

A PROCLAMATION.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have before us a copy of a proclamation issued "by order of the President of the Confederate States of America," and signed "A. S. JOHNSTON, General Commanding the Western Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America." It declares that the armed occupation of a part of Kentucky by the United States, and the preparations which manifest the intention of their Government to invade the Confederate States, through Kentucky, have imposed upon the Confederates, as a necessity of self-defence, to enter our State and meet the invasion upon the best line for military operations. It proclaims also that the Confederates have marched their troops into Kentucky, with no hostile intentions towards its people, and no desire to control their choice in regard to their union with either Confederacy, or to subjugate their State, or hold their soil against their wishes; but on the contrary, they deem it to be the right of the people of Kentucky to determine their own position in regard to the belligerents; it is for them to say whether they will join either Confederacy, or maintain a separate existence as an independent and sovereign State, and that the armed occupation of our soil, both as to its extent and duration, will therefore be strictly limited by the exigencies of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States. This proclamation further declares that the Confederates intend to conform to all the requirements of public laws and international amity, as between themselves and Kentucky, and the General commanding commands all who are subject to his orders to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal authorities within the State, so far as may be compatible with the necessities of self-defence. The spider's parlor being thus peacefully opened and friendlily arranged, the Kentucky fly is respectfully asked to "walk in." For, says Gen. JOHNSTON: "If, as it may not be unreasonable to suppose, these people desire to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, to whom they are already bound by so many ties of interest, then the appearance and aid of Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the free and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject." Generous invitation, unselfish protectors! But the rebel General plainly forsees that the fly will not walk into his parlor, he therefore adds: "If it be true, which is not to be presumed, that a majority of these people desire to adhere to the United States, and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and wherever it may be waged." The proclamation harbors no such suspicion, however, and closes by a promise to withdraw the invaders as soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of a like intention on the part of the United States.

This document is without date, and is important, as being the first proclamation in reference to Kentucky which we have seen issued by order of JEFF. DAVIS, and it is in strange constrast to his letter of Aug. 28, addressed to Gov. MAGOFFIN.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE RECAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 23.

The following private letter has been placed in our hands, which gives in detail the recapture of Lexington, and the rescue of Cols. WHITE and GROVER from the hands of the rebels:

LEXINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I suppose you will be glad to hear some of the particulars concerning the rescue of Col. WHITE, Col. GROVER, and others of our gallant wounded at Lexington, I take a spare moment to send you a line by my Adjutant, who accompanies Col. WHITE.

A short time since Gen. FREMONT placed in my hands a picked body of men, the finest in his cavalry command, and dispatched me to scout over those parts of the country most infested by the rebels. I arrived at Georgetown a short time since, and waited for supplies until the 15th inst. As I was on the point of leaving for the Osage, a messenger from Col. WHITE, lying wounded at Lexington, was met by Col. HOVEY, Twenty-fourth Indiana, who commanded at Georgetown—the messenger saying that the rebels were killing our wounded and committing the most fearful depredations. Col. WHITE wrote that if he was not rescued from their hands within twenty-four hours, that he and the other officers would be assassinated.

Col. HOVEY came to me and asked whether I would join a command of four hundred men and cut our way through to Lexington. My men unanimously volunteered, but just as we were starting, a dispatch came from Gen. HUNTER, ordering Col. HOVEY, with his whole command, to march to Tipton. I was thus left alone, having but one hundred and sixty cavalry with me. But my men were determined to go through, and at this moment Col. EADS, who had a few men under his command, nobly came forward and offered the services of himself and eighty of his men. In an hour our preparations were complete, and late at night, in the midst of a terrible rain, we started. My force consisted of Company C, Capt. P. KEHOE; Company F, Capt. CHARLES FAIRBANKS; the Irish Dragoons, Capt. P. NAUGHTON, and eighty men under Lieut. PEASE. Col. EADS accompanied us. Our total was not more than two hundred and twenty. We made a forced march, and passed through a country filled with guerilla bands, successfully reaching the rebel pickets around Lexington early the following morning. Our advance guard, under Capt. KEHOE, charged gallantly on the pickets, and drove them into Lexington. He captured more than twenty secessionists in his march, and so complete was our surprise, that the rebels in Lexington fled in every direction. We took possession of the town, and camped on the site of PRICE'S headquarters, on the Fair Grounds.

When Mrs. WHITE and Mrs. GROVER met us at the door of the house where their husbands lay nearly dying, the scene was most affecting. I shall remember it to my dying day. The few men left by persecution in Lexington trooped around us. We seized the ferryboats, and this morning seized the steamboat *Florence*. Cols. WHITE and GROVER were placed on board, and in a few moments will start for home and safety.

Lexington, for the last few days, has been in a terrible condition. SHELBY and MARTIN, two cut-throats, have had their troops in town till their ignominious flight at our approach. A Mr. WHITE, a wounded prisoner, was taken by MARTIN from his bed, shot in cold blood, and his body left on the road until eaten by the hogs. His wife rescued his remains. A scene of terror reigned, and but for our arrival Cols. WHITE and GROVER would have met with a like fate.

Thank God, the American flag is again floating over Lexington.

We made thirty prisoners, recovered some of MARSHALL'S horses and equipments, and captured fifteen to twenty guns.

We are now nearly surrounded by the rebels, who are beginning to rally. We leave for Warrensburgh this afternoon, and hope to make our way through.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 23, 1861.

The fight at Fredericktown was the fairest that has yet taken place between the Union and secession forces. The beligerents were just about equal in numbers and position, and whatever was gained by the one over the other, must be attributed to courage and skill, rather than to any other cause. It was a fair stand up and fight.

JEFF. THOMPSON was in possession of Fredericktown—his bands were pillaging the country in every direction, and it was decided to dislodge him. A force was ordered up from Cape Girardeau, to cut off his retreat to the swamps. This force consisted of Col. PLUMMER'S Missouri Eleventh, Col. ROSS' Seventeenth, Col. MARSH'S Illinois Twentieth, two pieces of cannon and two companies of cavalry. At the same time a force was ordered from Pilot Knob, consisting of the Illinois Thirty-eighth, Col. CARLIN; Illinois Thirty-third, Col. HOVEY; Illinois Twenty-first, Col. ALEXANDER; Wisconsin Eighth, Col. MURPHY; First Indiana Cavalry, Col. BAKER; Capt. HAWKINS' Independent Missouri Cavalry and six cannon—two 24-pounders and four 6-pounders—under command of Maj. SCHOFIELD, First Missouri Artillery.

Saturday evening, Col. PLUMMER, in command of the forces from Cape Girardeau, sent a messenger with dispatches to Col. CARLIN, commander of the forces from Pilot Knob. This messenger was captured by THOMPSON on Sunday morning thus putting him in possession of the movements and intentoins of the Union forces.

He ordered a movement down the road to Dallis, evidently intending to attack and cut Col. PLUMMER off, when he would return and finish the forces from the West at his leisure. But there are two roads from Dallas to Fredericktown, the north and the south. THOMPSON went out on the south road, and PLUMMER came in on the north road, and so he missed him. As soon as he ascertained this fact he came back and took a position about one mile south of Fredericktown, (on the Greenville road,) on the south side of a ravine, planting his cannon in the edge of a wood, and bearing on the road, and placing his infantry in the corn-fields on either side of the lane leading out of the ravine or hollow, toward the wood in which the artillery was placed. On taking this position, he sent a dispatch to the main body of his cavalry, which was then ten miles south of Pilot Knob, at Judge MILLER'S, which dispatch reached them at 8 o'clock Monday morning. They hastened off to his assistance, but from the number of cavalry seen on the battle-field, it is believed they did reach him in time to be in the engagement. The rebel forces consisted of 1,700 under Col. LOWE; 2,000 under JEFF. THOMPSON; a reinforcement from Mississippi of 1,500 men, and the riff-raff of the surrounding country, who fought their own battle in their own way. THOMPSON has nine cannon, 6 and 12 pounders—three are at New-Madrid, and four he had at Fredericktown.

Dr. McDOWELL, formerly of your city, is his surgeon. I learn these particulars from a spy just in from his camp, and they may be considered perfectly reliable. The number on each side was about 6,000. It is the first time the rebels have not greatly outnumbered us.

Col. CARLIN arrived in Fredericktown about 8 o'clock Monday morning, and was told by the inhabitants that THOMPSON had left the day before, and that he was probably thirty miles away by that time. Having but two days rations in the haversacks, and the baggage train being behind, he concluded to wait till it came up before he pushed on after the fugacious enemy. The men being tired, having marched all the night previous, many of them laid down and slept, as did also some of the officers, in perfect security. At 11 o'clock, Col. PLUMMER'S command came in. After consultation and rest of two hours, he concluded to push on after the enemy in the direction of Greenville, but had not the least idea of overtaking JEFF. so soon as the people of the town were unanimous in their story that he had gone the day before. After he had proceeded down the lane half a mile, a negro woman told him there were men down the road. This placed him on his guard, and Col. ROSS, who was in advance, pretty soon saw the rebel cavalry moving among the brush, and the fact that the enemy were in force before them was soon apparent.

Col. ROSS immediately took position in a field to the left of the road, and on the north side of the hollow, about half a mile from the rebel artillery and two hundred and fifty yards from LOWE'S Infantry, who were behind a fence in the centre of the valley, and directly before him. One cannon was placed on his right flank, and another in the lane bearing on the rebel artillery. In a few minutes we opened the ball by sending a six-pound shot into the brush on the other side. It was promptly responded to by a shot from the rebels, and the firing was kept up steadily on both sides. Col. ROSS'S men fired two or three rounds at random down the hill. Col. PLUMMER and Col. MARSH were soon formed on the ridge to the right of Col. ROSS, and the firing soon roused Col. CARLIN'S command, who came down the lane in a double-quick, and took position in the rear. The Eighth Wisconsin was left as a reserve in town, and to cover the retreat in case that necessity should happen.

Perhaps it will be well to state that there was a difference among the Colonels as to who should have the command. Col. CARLIN thought he should have it, and Col. PLUMER thought he should. As they were about considering the matter, it occurred to them that Col. ROSS outranked them both, and so it was thought best to say nothing further about it. So, from the point at which we are now in the progress of the battle, each Colonel managed his own force pretty much as he thought best.

Col. ROSS' Regiment threw off their knapsacks and coats, and with a steady step advancen down the hill, under a brisk fire from LOWE'S men. The march quickened into a charge, made hideous with yells, and the rebels broke and retreated across the stubble-field towards the woods. While crossing this field, their loss was very heavy.

In the meantime, the Indiana Cavalry had formed in the lane, and dashed down the hill and up the opposite slope, where they were exposed to a fire from infantry on both sides, and the artillery in front. Seeing the impossibility of making a successful charge in the brush, an order to wheel was given, and just as it was being executed, a murderous fire was poured in upon them, and Major GAVITT, Capt. HIGHMAN, and two privates fell, and several others were wounded.

They were quickly supported by Col. PLUMMER, and our united forces rapidly advancing, the enemy began to fall back, and in a short time the rout was complete. The infantry pursued them three or four miles, and the cavalry ten miles. It is a complete victory.

The rebel loss is not less than 100 killed, and many competent judges place it as high as 150. Of their wounded there is but little means of knowing, as they were carried off the field, but it is probably in about the usual proportion to the killed.

Twelve or fifteen were left on the field. Three of their cannon were captured, and a quantity of old flint-lock rifles, shot-guns, &c.

The following is a list of our killed and wounded, so far as it can now be ascertained:

THE KILLED.

First Indiana Cavalry—Major Gavitt, Capt. Highman, Chas. B. McClure, J. T. Leach.

Illinois Seventeenth—Thomas Layton, of Lewistown, Fulton County.

There was also one killed in the Missouri Eleventh, but we could not ascertain the name.

WOUNDED.

Illinois Seventeenth—Joseph Cain, Company I, in leg; severely.

William A. Hubbard, Company I, arm broken.

Thos. Woolf, Company I, in shoulder; spent ball; slightly.

Reuben Ulem, Company I, in shoulder; slightly.

Green Baker, in leg; badly.

Wm. Lock, knee; badly.

Samuel McClay, shoulder.

John Birch, left hand.

Lieut. Jones, in body; mortally.

FIRST INDIANA CAVALRY.

Company B.—Jas. Cooper, badly, in hip.

Daniel Connor, in hip.

Lieut. J. S. Bingham, arm and side, slightly.

Jas. Pluntz, spent ball struck him in under lip, knocked out two teeth, passed into his mouth, and he spit it out.

James Halderby, glancing ball on forehead, slightly.

Company C.—Richard Flowers, in leg, amputated below knee.

Corporal A. Allison, in abdomen, severely.

Wm. Gorten, breast, badly.

Henry Steel, chin, slightly.

Geo. Henrich, bugler, left arm fractured.

John Kelly, right shoulder, not severely.

Wm. Cleveland, right shoulder, glancing ball.

These are all the names that could be obtained in the hurry and bustle attending the preparations for pushing forward in pursuit of the enemy. It is certain, however, that this list embraces the names of all who received wounds of a serious or moderately serious character. All the others of the wounded received only trifling injuries, many of them still fit for duty, and proceeded with their respective commands.

It was late at night when all got back into camp.

Our soldiers were much exasperated at what seemed to them a deliberate purpose on the part of the people of Fredericktown to run them into an ambuscade, by persistently and unanimously telling them a falsehood as to the movements of THOMPSON, for they could not but believe that they knew where he was.

This feeling was hightened by another circumstance. There were but few men in town, and almost every woman questioned told the story that she was for the Union, that her husband was for the Union, and that he had been forced to run away from home for fear the Secessionists would kill him; but when the truth was ascertained, nearly every one of these men was with Thompson that day.

The officers did their best to restrain them, but the soldiers were determined to have revenge, and they broke into a number of houses, stores and dwellings, and used whatever they wanted, and destroyed some things that were of no use to them.

They set fire to and burned down some twelve or fifteen houses, several of them very good buildings. Wherever a man was known to be a Unionist his property was untouched. I heard of no personal violence to any man or woman.

Onr forces started at noon yesterday on the road to Greenville. They are determided to exterminate Thompson's army, or run it out of the State. Col. CARLIN will remain at this post. M.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS POST AT SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30, 1861.

Applications having been made to me for passes for persons going South with their families and property, has caused me to issue the following suggestions and orders, which, I trust, will fully explain the position I shall take upon the question:

The time has now arrived when each man must be considered as a friend or a foe to the interest of the State; when avarice, timidity and duplicity, can no longer be excuses for inaction.

The rapid and brilliant victories which have crowned the army of Missouri, since its organization, the enthusiastic enlistment of the volunteer force for the defence of the State; the unparalleled magnanimity which has been shown by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. PRICE, to those taken in arms against the State of Missouri; the faithful manner in which the proclamation of Gen. PRICE, made after the battle of Wilson's Creek, has been carried out; all call upon the people of Missouri to remain and share the glory which must speedily crown the triumph of liberty over fraud, rapine and oppression.

We are apt to blend private interest and domestic enjoyments too much with the public good—too ready to sacrifice the latter to the former. Where are all the illustrious sacrifices that history records in all past revolutions? Shall this one, waged upon a principle as sacred as any, pass without them! Shall it be a war merely for wealth, and not for principle? The first duty we owe our family is to place it in a situation of honor, and the noblest inheritance we can leave our children is the example of noble virtue, and a name to which true glory is attached.

The late acts of Gen. FREMONT in carrying out his proclamation, by liberating the slaves of Col. SNEAD, indicate, in a manner not to be mistaken, the object of the present war, as waged on the part of the United States Government; but there is a more sinister motive in the proclamation, which the true men of Missouri, by leaving the State with their property, are assisting to carry out, and that is, the power that will be given, by the withdrawal of their influence and wealth, to hired bandits and unscrupulous demagogues, to rouse a feeling of envy in the minds of the poorer classes. Missourians! Americans! your country demands your sacrifices. Will you give up your proud interest in this great Commonwealth, just as she is emerging from the thraldom of hired invasion; just as the invader has been driven from your State, will you selfishly slide away and make your homes in other lands—and by so doing put a weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy to injure the sacred cause which your countrymen now in the field are defending with their lives? Be firm and true; if sacrifices must be made, make them like men; join the armies of the State; remember where all are united none can subdue.

Without the liberty you are now battling for, wealth will be useless and happiness a dream. Manassas, Wilson Creek, Lexington and Washington stand before you; all your most sanguine hopes are realized; the war must be short, as it has been brilliant. Your brightest glory in future time will be that you were a soldier of the Revolution. Then do not remove your property, but stay and defend it.

In furtherance of these views, I, as commander of this post, will utterly refuse to pass any property of the citizens of Missouri out of this State.

T. T. TAYLOR, Commanding Post.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH CONSULS.

Lord LYONS has forwarded to all the British Consuls in the Southern States the following letter, inclosing another from Secretary SEWARD, also given, which are not without interest just now:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1861.

SIR: on the 11th of May last I made to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Southern States the following announcement:

"Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to leave port after the actual commencement of the blockade, whether such vessels are with or without cargoes, and whether the cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade."

I enclose herewith a copy of a note which I have received to-day from the Secretary of State of the United States, and in which he informs me that the law of blockade, which does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board cargo after the commencement of the blockade, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels in ports blockaded by the naval forces of the United States.

You will take note of this communication of the Secretary of State for your own guidance and that of the masters of British vessels; and you will mark carefully and report to me the exact date at which the present dispatch and its inclosure reach you.

You will, without delay, send copies of this dispatch and its inclosure to your Vice-Consuls for their information and guidance.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LYONS.

To her Majesty's Consul at ——.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 16, 1861.

MY LORD: The Judge of the Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York having recently decided, after elaborate argument of counsel, that the law of blockade does not permit a vessel in a blockaded port to take on board cargo after the commencement of the blockade, with a view to avoid any future misunderstanding upon this subject, you are informed that the law, as thus interpreted by the Judge, will be expected to be strictly observed by all vessels in ports of insurgent States during their blockade by the naval forces of the United States.

I avail myself, &c. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Honorable Lord LYONS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE THOMAS WATSON.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, on board the United States steamer *Flag*, gives an interesting description of the destruction of the *Thomas Watson*, which made an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston:

"There was on board an iron 9-pounder and an abundance of balls, harpoons and whale arquebuses, with other implements for defence and offence. Her rigging was new and her sails also—all of the best quality, and her spars were truly beautiful. Her value at any Northern port in peace times, would have been about $12,000, as she was about 10 or 12 years old. Her cargo we could not fully examine on account of the salt being strewed in layers, but from our searches we estimated it to be fully worth, at the lowest calculation, $75,000. This estimate was only one-half of that placed upon the same by those fully qualified also to judge.

The tide having risen, and there existing no hope of floating her off at all, it was determined to destroy her ere nightfall. A steamer was seen cautiously scudding inside of the mainland, as though awaiting an opportunity for coming out; but we had too great a force at hand for any such movement. The sun sank steadily, illumining the dashing breakers, and tinting the rebel coasts with unequaled brilliancy.

The *Stono*, which had given to the *Flag* a prize on the 6th of October, proffered us another to-day, and we were not to be deprived of it by the oncoming of night, which would shield from our watch the predatory excursions of cowardly Southrons, who had during the long daylight seen a few boats' crews daring them to defend their own wreck. Capt. LEE, of the *Vandalia*, ordered her to be set on fire. At 6:30 the first gush of flame rose above her bulwarks, followed and smothered by large volumes of dense smoke. Slowly the fire spread forward; gush by gush vented the forked messengers of destruction; gradually the fire broke upwards, then it swayed aft, and then burst in one continuous body over, along, upon and around her sides; flames flickered aloft and sparks hissed through the twilight like little comets, or rose starring the horizon beyond."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

DOINGS OF THE ROANOKE—CHANGES OF OFFICERS—CAPTURE OF A PRIZE—RECONNOITERING THE HARBOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANOKE,
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

In my last I mentioned that a number of our officers had been detached from this vessel. Since then our Fleet Surgeon, GEO. CLYMER, has been ordered to report to New-York for the steam-frigate *Wabash*; Dr. GILCHRIST, of the *Wabash*, being ordered here. Also, Lieut. FORNEY, of the Marine Corps, has been ordered to report at Washington for land service. While we were at Fortress Monroe, the steamtug *Lockwood*, from Washington, brought to our vessel a draft of thirty men. Our new Commander, Capt. JOHN MARSTON, arrived the day before we left Hampton Roads, and was received by our First Lieutenant, Mr. JEFFERS, in full dress, surrounded by the commissioned officers, the presenting of arms and band playing.

For the week previous to our leaving Hampton Roads, there had been almost constant communication between Norfolk and Fort Monroe, apparently for the advantage of a few ladies. A rebel gunboat, with a white flag flying, came down from Norfolk, and stopped about a mile off, when the tugboat *Octorara* was seen to leave her wharf with a few ladies aboard, and steamed over to the rebel boat. After a time the boats parted, and each went on its way.

The health of our crew is excellent: only one man, CHARLES CHAPMAN, has died since we left New-York. Erysipelas was his disease.

We left Hampton Roads on the 28th ult., and had a strong northerly breeze, consequently the propelle was hoisted, all sails set, and we arrived here in 48 hours, three days less than the last trip we made hither.

On the 7th inst., perceiving a vessel to the southward of us, signal was made to the gunboat *Flag* to get under way to give chase. After a short time the *Flag* started, but, going in a wrong direction, we sent a shot after her, which stopped her, and then signaled her to stand off in another direction, and in about two hours she returned with a schooner, bound from Charleston from Matanzas, loaded with sugar, molasses, salt and fruit. Her captain tried to prove her *English*, but a flag with a Palmetto tree and a crescent in one corner stopped all further questions, and we detained her as a prize, two of her crew asserting that they were Englishmen. We sent the vessel to Hampton Roads with a prize crew. With the exception of the two who claim to be Englishmen, the crew and captain are kept here, and instead of being guarded as the last Secessionists were, they are allowed to roam around the decks and do pretty much as they please. The captain (ALLEN) was formerly in the coast survey service, and our engineer being acquainted with him he has been put into their mess, politely termed "engineers' mess."

On our arrival here we found the gunboat *Flag* and sloop *Vandalia*; the *Wabash* was cruising outside. A few days ago the *Wabash* came to anchor here, and we sent to her officer his orders to proceed to New-York, for what purpose I don't know, without it is to receive her new commander and surgeon.

On the 9th inst., the *Monticello* arrived from Hampton Roads, and yesterday took some shot and shell on board, and immediately started to reconnoitre Charleston harbor; she went within about three miles of Fort Sumter, passed the fort, and went along about six miles, when she came to an anchor; the rebels fired one shot at her from the fort, but it had no effect. If there were two more light draught gunboats like the *Monticello*, we could most effectually blockade the port. We live in the expectation of seeing down here a fleet of vessels and transports, with men to attack Fort Sumter, which we all hope will be done very soon. The weather here is delightful. For the last ten days the thermometer at 8 A. M. has averaged 74°—too good to last.

On the 11th inst. the French gunboat *Subcours* arrived here on her way to New-York. Our captain told her officers that as this port was blockaded, he did not wish them to go into the harbor. Her Captain having lunched with Capt. MARSTON, took his departure for New-York. Immediately after its departure it was reported from the bridge that the rebels at Fort Sumter had hauled down the secession flag and run up the French flag, with the French Consul's flag under it, and kept it flying for over an hour, but as it did not attract the attention of the Frenchman, it was hauled down and the secession flag run up again.

At the distance the *Roanoke* is from Fort Sumter, we can see the rebels firing their guns at a target every few days.

Yesterday morning "Sail ho!" was reported from the bridge, the lookout at the mast either being asleep or gazing at some other object. Immediately the *Flag* was signaled to get under way and give chase. Soon after the *Monticello* was signaled to follow. She run close in shore to the windward of the sail to head her off, while the *Flag* went to the leeward. Things not working quite right to suit our Captain, the *Vandalia* was signaled to weigh anchor and get under way. In about two hours' time the *Monticello* returned, reporting that the vessel had been run ashore by the *Flag*, which had anchored in 4½ fathoms of water. The *Monticello* was ordered to remain here, while the *Roanoke* went down to assist in unloading her in case she couldn't be got off. Immediately "All hands up anchor" was piped through the ship, and in seven minutes time we were under weigh. When the *Roanoke* got within two miles of the vessel, we came to anchor and sent off the two launches, second cutter and second whale-boat, the men being all armed with revolvers and cutlasses in case the rebels should open on them on their arrival. On reaching the vessel we found her deserted. She proved to be a Yankee vessel, (an old whaler,) named the *Thomas Watson, alias Thames Waldron*. She had an assorted cargo of salt, flannel, clothing and blankets, and lithographic stones and a printing press. She was armed with one gun, an old 6-pounder, which was thrown overboard. Having loaded the boats with the rigging, sails, &c., and got her papers—she had three clearance papers—we returned to our several vessels at dusk, after setting the vessel on fire. She burned for over seven hours.

Since the *Monticello* has been here a stop has been put to the impudence of the tug-boat *Hercules*.

The *Vandalia* sails to-day for Hampton Roads, which will take a mail. RELIABLE.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Worcester *Spy* publishes letters from GEO. M. RICE, Jr., master's mate on board the steamer *Cambridge*, now cruising on the North Carolina coast, which shows that her officers and crew are actively engaged in doing what they can to annoy the rebels. Accounts are given of two boat expeditions, one of which was intended to cut out and destroy some vessels, one a privateer at anchor in the Sound, and also to break up a battery said to be erected near the entrance to Bogue Inlet. A party from the *Albatross* accompanied them.

The writer says:

"The expedition was composed of three boats from the *Cambridge*, with their crews armed with Sharpe's rifles and cutlasses, with revolvers, commanded respectively by Lieut. GWINN and Acting-Masters STRONG and ELDRIDGE; two boats from the *Albatross*, with armed crews, under the command of Lieut. WARD—the whole being under the command of Lieut. GWINN, of the *Cambridge*. The night was dark and the surf ran high. Each boat had a binnacle and compass, but owing to the darkness and the uncertainty of the exact bearings of some sand bluffs, with relation to the channel through the breakers, they lost their way, and got into the breakers and surf. Most of the boats were beached, and one belonging to the *Albatross* was stove, and two of her crew either drowned or deserted. The fishermen on the beach whom they saw proved to be 'good Union men,' gave them fish and assisted them to get their boats off.

The officers and men having already undergone much fatigue and exposure in their endeavors to extricate themselves from their perilous situation, a further prosecution of the expedition was deemed useless; and the whole of the *Cambridge's* party returned. One of the boats containing Lieut. WARD, of the *Albatross*, was left behind, it having been supposed that he was either on shore or had been drowned. In the morning our boats were sent in to recover him, if possible, wherein they were successful, and his boat was towed off, much damaged, and two men missing, with a quantity of arms."

At another time a party from the *Cambridge* dragged their boats over a mile across a sandy island, in order to intercept a schooner of which they were in pursuit. Their efforts were fruitless, however, and they were compelled to drag their boats back again.

THE GOODS ORDERED FROM EUROPE.

The Boston papers publish the following apparently official statement:

"We understand, from an entirely authentic source, that, immediately after it was known that the Government had dispatched an agent to England to purchase clothes for the army, the Board of Trade took the matter into consideration, and as, in their judgment, the effect would be very injurious, they appointed a Committee to confer with the War Department, either personally or in writing. That Committee drew up a memorial setting forth the great evils likely to result from such a course, and clearly showing that before supplies could be obtained from abroad our own manufacturers could furnish cloth sufficient to clothe at least four hundred thousand troops, and that they could repeat this every six weeks afterwards. The committee immediately telegraphed the Department, requesting a suspension of orders, and then sent on their memorial by a gentleman well versed in the capacity of our woolen mills, and who could explain the whole matter. They also informed the Department that large quantities of goods were already manufactured and on hand, waiting for the Government to receive them; and also others which are ready for delivery when the Government had paid for previous contracts.

The Committee received a telegram from General MEIGS, stating that the Secretary of War was absent, that they had only ordered supplies for the immediate necessity of the troops, and that it was intended to have the goods made up here, and that the Department and his own Bureau were altogether in favor of using home manufactures.

To-day the Committee have received information from their agent that he had had an interview with Gen. MEIGS, which was quite satisfactory, except that he could not be induced to countermand the order, but stated that the quantity ordered (1,200,000 yards) should be *held by the Government merely as a reserve*, provided that our own manufacturers could supply the actual demand.

There appears to be gross mismanagement somewhere. Large quantities of goods are already on hand, and others, to a large amount have been delivered, and those who have furnished them cannot get their pay, and yet the troops are suffering for want of clothing. It is to be hoped that the subordinate agents of the Government will be sharply looked after, and the abuses be reformed at once and forever, and that the Government will not seek to supply the deficiencies of their own agents by importations from Europe, to the great detriment of our own people, the ultimate injury to the Government itself, and the great chagrin of all patriotic citizens.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers of Oct. 17 have been received in Baltimore. They publish, among other interesting matter, a letter to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, giving the following additional particulars of the affair on Santa Rosa Island.

After detailing the march to the camp the writer says:

"We formed round the burning camp, and shot down the wretches as they dodged about, and took a good many prisoners. A large hospital building was within the intrenchments, which we left without the slightest molestation. Our men nearly all took some prizes, embracing mules, clothing, guns, pistols, money, swords, &c. I felt interested in other things, and made no captures. After remaining till the camps were consumed and our object accomplished, we retreated to our launches, as the fort could not be carried by storm. Amid this excitement and conflagration the wildest disorder reigned. Companies were disorganized, and no such thing as a regiment was known.

Our men retired in great confusion, and the line was a confused mass, moving without orders, and almost without object. We expected every moment to be shelled by Pickens and the fleet, which could have swept the island and not left a man. Fortunately for us, they had sent out several companies to intercept our boats and cut off our retreat. These lay behind the sand hills and embankments, and fired upon our disorganized masses. Several attempts were made to rally into line, but without effect. The island is alternate marshes, ravines and hills, with occasional long sandy plains. Whenever we met these squads, we had to carry the place by storm, yet their advantage was too manifest.

They could hide behind sand-hills, completely protecting themselves from our bullets, and shoot into our disorganized body for several minutes before we could come upon them. Several times we met these hostile squads and mistook them for friends, occasioning us heavy loss. One time, I remember in particular, we were assailed by a body of Zouaves, who stood in the swamp. As they commenced firing we gave the watchword, and were answered friends. I thought perhaps they had forgotten the reply, yet they continued to shoot down the men around me at a fearful rate. I noticed them more closely, and could perceive the peculiarity of their dress, and could tell by the whiz of their bullets that they were armed with rifles that were not like ours.

We then turned upon them and soon cleaned out the company. This was the severest tug of all, and we suffered severely before we discovered their complexions. In the spot I fought from I saw some seven or eight of our men fall within five feet of me, while several others fell around. This was about the last skirmish we had, yet straggling bodies fired for miles, doing but little damage. Scattered as we were, for such a distance, and exhausted as were our men, they could have completely cut us off with cavalry or flying artillery, but they had neither. It took a long time for us to reëmbark, and as we were huddled together in open scows, they fell upon us after we were out of reach, and shot several of our men. Their large Enfield rifles carry a ball a great distance, and, elevate my musket as I would, the bullet fell short of the beach, while their balls fell among us or passed just over our heads. Here Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON was wounded very severely, though he had passed all the danger on the island, and that, too, far in the rear of the enemy.

It was wonderful that our soldiers should have fallen into such disorder, and been so entirely given up to excitement. Our men were as brave and daring as it was possible for soldiers to be, and, in the presence of the enemy, acted with as much gallantry as the occasion warranted. One cause of the confusion of ranks was the strange land we had to climb over and the deep bogs we had to wade. I should rather attempt to scale the ruggedest peak of the Rocky Mountain than to make a forced march on Santa Rosa Island. It is impossible for the best drilled troops in the world to keep in line in such a place. Another thing that prevented, was that the advanced bodies were less tired than the rear, and marched too fast.

Again, one section, just in front of us, had their captain killed and a lieutenant wounded, and came crowding back into our ranks.

I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or suffered a defeat. We did the duty which we went to perform, and did it well, yet we shot down our own friends in numbers. Indeed, I think as many of our men were shot by friends as by foes. Night skirmishing is a dangerous business, especially in an unknown country, as was the Island of Santa Rosa.

It is impossible to estimate the damage done on either side as yet. I came across, and saw at least 75 dead bodies; to which side they belonged I could not always tell. The column that fired the Zouave camp report a great many killed while escaping from their tents. The loss of the enemy is perhaps fifty killed and twenty taken prisoners. I do not know anything about the wounded. We captured a Major, Captain and Lieutenant among the prisoners.

Gen. BRAGG sent a boat over to Fort Pickens this morning for the dead. They gave them up, and report only fifteen bodies found and thirty prisoners. I fear the loss may prove heavier after investigation.

The siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation made; perhaps it will happen as the dead and wounded are cared for, and the soldiers have rested from last night's fatigue. The enemy appear boastful that we did not assault the fort, after we had driven their men in and gone almost under its guns. We accomplished all, and the great misfortune is, more than we intended."

The Pensacola *Observer* has the following semi-official statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners:

"Killed, 21; wounded, 38; prisoners, 22; among whom is Lieut. SAYRE. The Surgeons who were arrested while in the performance of their duty, have been released upon parole, not to serve again in the State of Florida.

We have 18 Yankee prisoners, instead of 15, as reported.

One of the Confederates was taken prisoner while carrying the apparatus of Surgeon LIPSCOMB.

Lieut. JAYRE is severely wounded in the leg—amputation is thought will be necessary.

The following lists have been furnished by members of the different companies.

Florida Regiment.—Killed—Thomas Bond, Joseph Hale, Ruth and Henry Tillinghast, and Capt. Bradford. Wounded—Wm. Dunham, Joseph Ellis, —— Sims and Peter O'Feil. Prisoners—Lieut. Farely, Ben Parker, —— Moch, Jarvis, J. H. Patterson and Holeman Godlin.

McDuffie Rifles—Killed—Lieut. L. Nelms, Second Sergeant J. H. Beddo, Corporal Charles Caton, Privates D. L. Codey and J. S. Jones. Wounded—J. Allen, Wm. Cason, S. C. Wheeler, E. E. Codey, R. J. Wall. None missing.

This company had no arms except hatchet and knife, being detached for the purpose of destroying the property on the Island. Great credit is due them for the bravery and coolness with which they stood the heavy fire while executing their task. They are highly spoken of by the other companies.

Hardee Rifles, Fifth Georgia Regiment—Killed, Corporal R. W. Stewart, and privates Clark and Smith. Wounded, J. B. Lambert, W. W. Olivant and Franic—both slightly.

Company K, Tenth Mississippi Regiment.—Missing—James Maulden. Wounded—Privates Kincaid, Martin and Hooker—all severely.

We must notice the aid of the Sisters of Charity at the Navy-yard. Their labors have been incessant since the wounded arrived. Neither sleep nor rest has caused them to forsake the bedside of the sick soldier. Such examples are worthy of emulation, and show the deep interest which the ladies of the South feel for the soldiers. God will bless them for their efforts, which are not behind those of the 'Mothers of '76.'"

AN ESCAPE.

The Richmond *Examiner* has had an interview with Judge JOHN F. WELSH, of Auburn, Cal., who recently made the trip from New-York to Richmond successfully—by daring and stratagem—getting through the Federal lines opposite Washington.

The Judge thus notices the Garibaldi Regiment:

Having procured a carriage and horses at Alexandria, he drove to Munson's Hill. Here he found the Federal troops under orders to move, with directions to leave behind, on the Hill, a small detachment of some two or three companies. At Munson's Hill our informant fell in with the Garibaldi Regiment, on their march southward; most of the members of the regiment were drunk; all kinds of caricatures were displayed; amongst others, about a dozen handcuffs

strung upon an old broom, which was greeted with loud huzzas for the Union.

He thus explains the mode by which he passed the lines:

Judge Welsh remained during the night in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill. Having made a reconnoissance of the picket guards and finding one point not closely watched, he passed the Federal pickets without molestation. Having arrived at Col. Ball's, he went to Doland's, where he reported himself to Col. Walton, of Gartrell's Georgia Regiment, who sent him to Fairfax Court House under escort, to the Provost Marshal, who extended to him every kindness and courtesy.

FROM MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 17.

The late news from Manassas is full of interest. Passengers from there by the Central train yesterday, report that Fairfax Court-house had been abandoned by our troops, on Tuesday night, and that the sheds in the neighborhood, previously occupied by us, for the quartering of our soldiers, had been burned to prevent the enemy from turning them to useful account. Our troops are said to have retired in the direction of Centreville. All Tuesday night the trains from Manassas to Fairfax were busily employed in transporting troops and carrying supplies back to Manassas.

Passengers also state that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fairfax yesterday morning for half an hour before the train left Manassas.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT EVANSPORT.

Owing to the indefinite nature of the account received yesterday respecting the engagement at Evansport, we were induced to give an undue importance to the affair in question. It seems that only two Federal steamers made their appearance, and their fire, it would appear, was opened upon our batteries merely for the purpose of unmasking them. Our light batteries alone returned the compliment, but their fire fell short, which was also the case with enemy. Our heavy batteries were silent, in obedience to orders which Gen. Holmes, the commanding officer, had received from Gen. Johnson some days previous. Both steamers passed down the river.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Nashville, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Louisville *Courier* of to-day confirms the destruction of two spans of the railroad bridge over Green River, by a misapprehension of the orders of the officer in charge. Any forward movement of our forces, which may have been contemplated, has thus been delayed by this great blunder.

Lincoln's forces are at Smithland, and it is reported that they are four hundred.

Lincolnites have destroyed water craft of every kind on the Cumberland River, as far up as Ross' Ferry, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

Returned parties from Western Virginia, and who came direct, report that Rosecrans has gone to Kentucky.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO CONFISCATION.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILKINSON.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, has written the following letter in reply to one asking his position on the question of negro emancipation:

Mankato, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

Gentlemen: I received yours of the 27th of September, asking my "position on the doctrine enunciated by Gen. Fremont in his proclamation relating to the confiscation of negro property of rebels in the State of Missouri," but not in time to enable me to answer it at an earlier date. I have no hesitation in stating that I heartily sympathize with Gen. Fremont in the position assumed by him in regard to the disposition to be made of the slave property of rebels in the State of Missouri; and hence I regret that the President has felt constrained to modify the proclamation issued by that officer. In my judgment Slavery lies at the foundation of this unholy and wicked war, which is now being waged against the Government and the peace of the country. And I confess that I can see no good reason why a blow should not be struck at Slavery, if such a course would weaken the enemy and paralyze the arm of him who is laboring to destroy the Government.

But it is said that the step taken by Gen. Fremont transcends, and thus violates the act of Congress passed at the last session, and therefore it should be condemned by all good people. I do not think so.

The law of Congress on this subject reads as follows:

Sec. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by any person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent to work, to be employed in or upon any fort, navy-yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It will be observed that the section above quoted simply provides that any person claiming a slave, who shall require or permit him to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed on any military or naval works against the Government, shall forfeit his claim to such labor. This section virtually provides that all slaves who are actually employed in the service of the rebel army shall be free. But there it stops. This law does not place any limitations or restrictions, whatever, upon the military power of the Government. It says what shall be done in a given case, but it does not confine the action of the Government to the case stated in the law. In all other cases than those enumerated, the law remains precisely as it was before the passage of the act above cited.

What, then, is the law on this subject? and what are the lawful powers of the Commanding General?

It is as clearly defined as any principle of the law of nations, that, in times of war, a General has

"The right of weakening the enemy, *for disabling him from all means of resistance*. * * * * Hence arise, as from their principles, all the rights of war with regard to things belonging to the enemy." "A nation has a right to deprive the enemy of his possessions, and goods, of everything which may augment his forces and enable him to make war."—*Vattel's Law of Nations, page* 341.

These principles apply with the same force to those who are engaged in this rebellion with which they apply to a foreign enemy, for the same author defines the enemy to be,

"He with whom a nation is at open war." "A private enemy is one who seeks to hurts us, and takes pleasure in it. A public enemy forms claims against us, or rejects ours, and maintains his real or pretended rights by force of arms."

That part of the proclamation of Gen. Fremont to which you direct my attention ss as follows:

"The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies, in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are declared to be free men."

The principles of the law of nations, above cited, confer upon the commanding officer the undoubted legal right to assume the position taken by Gen. Fremont. The question, and the only question then, left for us to determine is, was it policy for him to assume that position? I am equally clear that upon the simple question of policy Gen. Fremont was right. Nobody seems to call in question the propriety of that part of the proclamation which declares that "the property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missonri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to the public use." But as regards that portion which relates to *slave property*, there seems to be a wonderful sensitiveness, even here at the North. We are told we must pay out our millions like water; raise, equip and send into the field a fabulous number of men, and march from one bloody battle-field to another, until rebellion is crushed out; but we must not interfere with the sacred institution of Slavery. We may take land and goods, and houses, money, and all kinds of property belonging to the rebels, but it will not do to interfere with property in man.

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you what there is so peculiarly sacred about this institution of Slavery, that it should command our special protection and regard? What has it done for our country, humanity or religion; that it should be looked upon with so much reverence, and be singled out as the last thing to be surrendered in order to save the country from ruin? Why, this very rebellion, which is now costing us so many lives and so much money, was gotten up in the interests of Slavery. It is the slaveholders who are stabbing at the heart of the nation, to-day, and it is because of the institution of Slavery that these monsters are engaged in their wicked work of destruction. Slavery is the chief corner-stone of the rebellion which is working to destroy the country. The black slaves of the South are to-day furnishing all the sinews of war for the traitors. They raise all the grain and provisions with which the rebel army is fed, and the cotton with which all their munitions of war are supplied.

In my judgment, we have temporized with this matter too long already. We have been afraid that we might offend somebody, while the enemy, taking advantage of our uncertain, vacillating policy, has been rapidly gaining strength, and marching forward from one successful battle-field to another. All our shifting and dodging to save the slaveholder and the traitor will be of no avail to us. We may as well meet the question at once in the outset. The Government must be maintained, though Slavery perish. It was for these reasons that I rejoiced at the stand taken by Gen. Fremont, and for the same reasons was pained to learn that the President faltered when this question met him face to face.

Whether Fremont is successful as a military commander, or not, has nothing to do with this question. I approve of the course he took in his proclamation.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
N. S. WILKINSON.

Messrs. Tefft, Jaquith and Harrington, Committee.

CHAPEL TENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following correspondence, not only settles the matter of Chapel Tents, but shows that there is soon to be a forward march of the grand army of the Potomac, without any of the incumbrances which might impede its progress:

Evangelical Alliance, New-York, Oct. 16, 1861.

Major-Gen. McClellan—*Dear Sir:* As several of the Chaplains have written us for Chapel tents, and as no provision is made for the removal of the same from place to place, would it be consistent with the interest of all concerned for you to issue an order to the Quartermasters under your command, to transport such tents in connection with the other tents of the regiment?

In behalf of the alliance, and with earnest prayer for success in the struggle in which you are engaged, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. GOSS, Missionary Secretary.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPLY.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Washington, Oct. 18, 1861.

Sir: Your letter of the 16th has been received. I am instructed by Major-Gen. McClellan to say that he would be glad to comply with your request if it were possible, but the limited amount of transportation at the service of the army of the Potomac prevents him from doing so. When the army moves, it probably will be without tents of any kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUTHUR McCLELLAN, Aid-de-Camp.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TERRE HAUTE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Col. Steele, of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, has issued the following general order relaiive to the destruction of the office of the Terre Haute *Journal*:

Headquarters Forty-third Regiment,
Camp Vigo, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The Colonel commanding has learned with deep mortification and regret that an organized mob, composed mainly of the men of this regiment, in the absence of the Colonel, and wholly without the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Colonel in actual command, who deeply deplores the occurrence, destroyed the office of the Terre Haute *Journal*, and committed other acts of violence against private property in the City of Terre Haute, on the night of the 21st inst.

This conduct, if truly represented, was a grevious breach, both of the municipal laws and military discipline, and the guilt of the parties concerned can neither be excused nor screened. Public justice and military discipline require an investigation of the facts, and the commanding officer now announces that all proper facilities will be offered to the civil authorities for the punishment of the offenders, and that a court of inquiry will be awarded for the purpose, and also to recommend the proper proceedings for military punishment.

The Colonel indulges the hope that the fair fame of the regiment will be vindicated by the result.

By order of GEO. K. STEELE,
Colonel Commanding.
M. J. Cooper, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Oct. 2, 1891.

In compliance with instructions received from the General-in-Chief, the following movements of regular troops in this Department are ordered, preparatory to their sailing for New-York:

1. The garrison of each of the several posts in the District of Oregon will, upon being relieved by volunteer troops, proceed to Fort Vancouver, from whence they will be sent to this city. The horses and horse equipments belonging to the company of cavalry at the Dalles, will be turned over to the company of Oregon Volunteers; the horses and equipments pertaining to other companies of cavalry in the District, will be brought to this city.

2. The troops serving in the District of Southern California, will, with the exception of those stationed at Fort Yuma and New-San Diego, be in readiness to concentrate at San Pedro. When relieved by volunteers the companies at Fort Yuma will unite with that at New-San Diego.

3. The garrisons of Forts Churchill, Humboldt, Bragg, Crook, Gaston, Umpqua and Terwaw will be relieved by volunteer troops. When relieved the companies of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry at these posts will repair to Benecia Barracks, and those of the Fourth Infantry and First Cavalry to this city. The horses with their equipments pertaining to companies of the First Cavalry at Forts Churchill and Crook will be brought to this city.

4. The headquarters and Companies C, H, I, and L, of the Third Regiment of Artillery, will be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice. The horses, harness, etc., pertaining to Company C, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and the field battery and ordnance stores to the Ordnance Department.

5. Lieut.-Col. Merchant will at once transfer from Companies D, H, I, and L, of his regiment, a sufficient number of privates to make an aggregate of 90 for each of those companies selected to remain on this coast.

6. Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 165 is revoked. Company L, Third Artillery, will immediately proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco.

7. The troops directed above to repair to this city, will, upon their arrival, receive further instructions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Sumner.
R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE ORDERS FOR FOREIGN CLOTH.

The following letter, received by the Treasurer of one of our principal woolen mills, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, will explain the subject of recent exaggerations, and will tend to give satisfaction in various quarters:

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, Oct. 22, 1861.

I have another letter from you in reference to the prices and contracts and supply of army cloths. The matters to which you refer have been subjects of anxious thought here, and are not new to us.

The orders for abroad have been greatly exaggerated. Should the factories in this country supply us, we will buy, and put the foreign goods aside for a rainy day.

I have a demand at this moment for the instant issue of at least 50,000 suits of clothes, which I cannot supply, and by the time these are supplied, other 50,000 will be needed; and yet we take all the cloth, and even all the clothes offered, except some of those at extravagant prices from the West.

The money sent abroad is not $60,000,000, as published in Boston, or $25,000,000, as published in Philadelphia, but $800,000, for purchases to supply immediate necessity. If our factories supply us, as you think, and I hope they will, no more orders will go abroad. I shall be able, by an order sent in August to England, to supply 200,000 men with blankets at $2 each, 40 cents per pound, and save the United States on late prices, for the same goods, near $40,000, and still the blanket mills will probably find profitable employment.

I have not further time to discuss this question, however, but I believe a year hence you and all others will be satisfied that if the Department has committed a fault, it is in not sending out earlier.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. C. MEIGS, Q. M. G., U. S. A.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Duty of the Government.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The most important line of railroad in the world is now the Baltimore and Ohio line, between Baltimore and Washington. Its large business, and the dependence of the Government upon it, in this dread crisis, make it such.

The amount of transportation over this road, of passengers, troops, supplies, ammunition, &c., &c., is of such magnitude that, for the want of adequate facilities for prompt dispatch and delivery, goods manifested at Baltimore for Washington, are not delivered until from twelve to fourteen days afterwards, and this, notwithstanding the distance is only forty miles. To increase the facilities of delivery, and to avoid prosecution for damages by merchants and others here, the railroad company are at last putting down some additional sidings at the dépôt in Washington—a measure which should have been adopted six months ago, and would have been, had there been any patriotism or loyalty in the managers of the road.

The incredible part of the facts connected with this important road and its overburdened traffic is, that though it has but a *single track*, all the passenger travel and the supplies for Washington have to be engineered over this track, and be detained for hours on sidings, waiting for trains going in an opposite direction to pass. The passenger trains have frequently to meet with similar detentions. The embarrassments hitherto encountered, will, now that the Potomac is closed, be greatly increased. All the heavy articles required by the army will have to be sent by rail from Baltimore. Vessels loaded with hay, oats, coal, &c., for Washington, have already had their destination changed to Baltimore. The apparent design of the Confederate army to cross the Potomac into Maryland, may at any moment render necessary a prompt movement of a portion of our troops from the vicinity of Washington to the eastern shore of Maryland. The only method of conveyance from Washington is this overloaded single track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A detention of a few hours might be fatal to our army. What facilities the troops may expect in such an emergency from the Railroad Company may be inferred from the antecedents of its management. The road is now in the hands of the Company, the President of which, Garrett, and nine of the Directors and the most of the employes of the Company have been and are determined and active Secessionists—sympathizing with those who are hopeful and desirous that the Confederate army shall winter in Baltimore. The Company have no objection to having an increase of *revenue* for the road, but they are determined to earn it with the least possible expense to themselves. They have made the Government officials believe, when urged by them to put down a second track, that by making additional *sidings*, the accommodations will then be adequate for the immense demands of the Government. This is a pitiful subterfuge. The Secretary of War should require that a second track be put down forthwith, and if the order is not promptly complied with, the work should be done by the Government as a military necessity, and the cost deducted from the large amount of freight money now being paid to the Company. A recent claim of the Company against the Government for freight amounted alone to five hundred thousand dollars. The road is graded for a second track, and the entire cost of the improvement, it is said, would not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, a sum too insignificant to be thought of, compared with the momentous consequences that may ensue to the nation for the want of it. The Government will incur a fearful responsibility, if they do not act promptly in this matter. The Confederates knew well the importance of embarrassing our supplies by stopping the navigation of the Potomac. Between the efforts of these daring enemies at the South, and of the insiduous rebels in Maryland,—having all the effect of a concerted policy,—we are reduced to straits that are humiliating to the nation.

Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was recently allowed an audience before the President and several members of the Cabinet. He solicited the restoration to the Company of the road between Washington and Baltimore, and also asked protection for the road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, to enable the Company to repair the track and bridges. His object was to obtain the benefit of a portion of the through freight from the West. He made a little speech, in which he declared himself a *Union man*. The Cabinet granted his application. The road was surrendered, and protection was to be granted for the repairs of the main stem. Gen. Lander was to have charge of a force of 6,000 men, to be detailed for that service. The annual cost of maintaining this force would be equal to six millions of dollars! This road should be taken possession of, as a National defence, and held until the rebellion is suppressed. The agent of the road, who dispatches the troops from Baltimore to Washington, is a bitter *Secessionist*. How useless it is to suppress newspaper reports of the movements of our Army, when the only true record of the armament, and of the number of troops that go to and return from Washington, is kept by one of the rebel adherents. W.

A FRENCH WRITER ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Sensible Views and Words of Encouragement.

Mr. Edward Laboulaye, not unknown in America as the author of a remarkable book *The Political History of the United States*, publishes a long article, of ten columns, in the *Journal des Débats*, (Oct. 2 and 3,) on the American crisis, characterized by very accurate, just and generous appreciations of our affairs. He speaks as "an old friend of the United States, and a defender of her institutions," and thinks that, "at a time when it is considered in good taste to despise her," he has a right to cast his vote on the great question. There has been nothing published in Europe showing so thorough an intelligence of all the aspects of the question, and the views cannot fail to exercise the most beneficial influence on European opinion. We give below a translation of the more striking passages.

EUROPE INTERESTED IN THE STRUGGLE.

The events now occurring in the United States have called attention to a country little known and ill understood. We begin to see that the ocean, which divides us from the Americans, does not cut Christian civilization in two; we are not mere spectators of that civil war. The affair touches us closer than we imagine. It is not merely our commerce and our industry that are at stake; the grandest problems of politics are up for solution. Suppose, for instance that the South conquers her full independence; that act signalizes the advent into Christendom of a new society that makes Slavery the corner-stone of the structure. Here is a pretty overturning of the Law of Nations! If the South wishes to reopen the Slave-trade and trouble our new relations with a pacified Africa; if, pursuing a too well known system, it threatens to invade Cuba or Mexico; if it plants Slavery on those half-desert domains from which the Spanish colonies have snatched them, what will Europe do? To oppose this course is to transport the war to the Antilles, and return indirectly to that colonial policy which, during former centuries set all the Powers of Europe by the ears; to allow it is to renounce the traditions of justice and humanity, which are the power and the glory of Christian nations. However it may be, our future is bound up with it.

Already indeed the journals have taken up a problem that touches so many interests; but there is no friend of liberty who does not feel that there is a great cause to serve, a sacred duty to fulfill. America has its eyes on us—she has need of our sympathy and our aid. An old friend of the United States, defender of her institutions at a time when to despise them is considered good taste, I feel that I have a right to cast my vote in this great contest.

THE STATUS OF AMERICA.

Whether separation takes place or not, it will remain none the less true that the North, by a mighty effort, will have freed itself from the cancer that for thirty years has eaten its vitality. Whether it reestablishes the Union, restricting Slavery within a limited circle, or remains alone with its free institutions, it will certainly become, what it always has been, the envy and the example of Europe. In an age when the tide of Democracy is ceaselessly rising, the United States cannot but exercise a preponderating influence on our civilization. Have they not solved the problems that trouble us? Separation of Church and State, freedom of education, voluntary charity, entire communal independence, liberty of the Press, right of association, reduction of standing armies—are not these genuine conquests of civilization and of peace? Theirs is not an infantile demi-barbarous civilization, but, on the contrary, a very advanced civilization. The soil is fresh in America, but society is old; at the bottom it is England emigrated—England without established Church, without nobility, without landed privileges, without standing armies. At the South, indeed, there reigns an aristocracy founded on Slavery, but the North and West are alive with a fecund Democracy, in which individuality is all-potent and in which there is little other authority than law, freely respected. With these dwell moral force, piety, education, industry, wealth. *On this side, also, are all the chances of resistance and of success.*

THE ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Let us call to mind what is the subject of the strife that divides the North and South. In the midst of the smoke and noise of battles, we are only too disposed to forget Right. We think ourselves wise and politic, when we recommend each side to give in. This is an advice of cheap prudence. Attempt to draw out the conditions of a treaty between the North and South. I defy you to arrive at an acceptable solution. Why? Because the question involved is quite other than one of justice. *It is not its independence that the South defends—this is not threatened: what it wants is domination.* Who will counsel the North to abdicate? * * * This, indeed, is the strangest feature of this war, that the South cannot give a shadow of reason for separating. Is Slavery attacked? No: horrible though that institution be, the North recognizes no right to interfere with it. * * * Whence then came that revolt of the South on that day when Mr. Lincoln attained the Presidency? It was because an infallible instinct told the privileged classes of the South that, from the moment their power was circumscribed, its death-knell was rung. For an abuse that is incessantly being undermined by public opinion to subsist, it is necessary that that abuse create for itself constantly new supports; if it does not advance, it is on the decline—if it goes back, it is lost. For forty years the South, faithless to the grand traditions of the Fathers, has pursued what is called in the United States, a "sectional policy." It has sacrificed everything to a single interest, and has directed all its efforts to making Slavery a National institution, and obliging the Free States to respect, maintain and propagate servitude for its benefit. The election of Mr. Lincoln was a protest against this engulfing of the North—nothing more; but, in this resistance, the South read the hand of destiny—*being no longer able to command, the South has ceased to obey.*

A QUESTION OF FACT AND A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

So be it, say you; the wrong is entirely on the side of the South. But she wishes to separate—what right has the North to oppose her? Let us set aside the question of humanity, and attend solely to a question of politics. Are not the States sovereign? Is not independence the first right of sovereignty? What matter the evils that may result? Is not that the affair of the South, and not of the North? "If a people is minded to destroy itself," said Rousseau, "who has a right to say nay."

Involved in this matter is a question of fact and a question of right, both much more delicate and more complicated than is supposed. In regard to the question of fact, people in Europe are generally very ill-informed, *and it is evident that a great many journals receive their inspiration from the South.* When people speak of the North and the South, they fancy they are speaking of two countries as cleanly divided as France and Spain, and that a line of demarcation drawn on the map is all that is wanted to conclude peace. Nothing is less true. In the immense territory where Slavery reigns, you distinguish a nucleus of secession—South Carolina: it is thence that the revolution issued. But all around the centre are grouped States, in which the interests of the population are anything but identical. It is thus, for instance, that while in Eastern Virginia, where they devote themselves to slave-breeding, they favor the South, the population the other side of the Blue Ridge, among whom Slavery is an inconsiderable element, has withdrawn from secession and formed the new loyal State of Kanawha. [The writer here proceeds to show the *naturally* Union sections throughout the South—an analysis full of knowledge and penetration.]

We have, I am aware, an easy mode of solving these terrible problems—universal suffrage. But are people not aware that while secession was proclaimed by certain Legislatures, overawed by terrror or seduced by passion, nowhere have the leaders of the rebellion dared to consult the popular voice, not even in Louisiana. It is the generally received opinion at the North, that, outside of South Carolina, there is a large Union element in the seceded States. *This element is cowed; the Press is gagged; the timid are threatened, and the plotters dispose of the South—they do not consult it.*

We see what difficulties are involved in the question of fact; the question of right is not less delicate. Undoubtedly it is easy to conclude against the North, if one begins by denying that the United States form a nation, and affirming that they are but a voluntary confederation of sovereign States; but that is a doctrine that has never been received in America. [The fallacy of the secession doctrine, both theoretically and practically, is here fully gone into.]

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Without doubt war is a great scourge—*let it fall in curses on those who have brought it on!* But it must also be acknowledged that it is noble and holy to fight when one defends his country, justice and humanity. *This is what the North is doing.* With a word the South can end the war. Let her be content to be sovereign within her own domain, as she has been for eighty years, and nobody threatens—nobody outrages her. All that is demanded of her is that she do not dismember the common country by a sacrilegious ambition—*but as for yielding, the North can do no such thing without dishonor.* It is imagined in Europe that interest will be more powerful than honor, and that King Cotton will overcome humanitarian scruples. I venture to say they are mistaken. The sons of the Puritans are slow to move—but once engaged in a cause in which Right is involved, there is no backing out with them. To conceive that the first defeats will cow them, is hugely to misconceive them. Ever patient, and never baulked, are their characteristics.

WORDS OF CHEER.

Let us leave America. Europe has in all this a duty to fulfill. I do not speak of the Governments which withdraw within a prudent neutrality, and which can do no better than accept accomplished facts. I speak of public opinion. Already in England, powerful though self-interest be, public opinion declares against the South. There is, I will not say in the English Government, but in the English *people* a fundamental honesty, a solid morality, a real Christianity. They remember, and with pride, that they spent five hundred millions to abolish colonial Slavery, and they will not renounce their generous convictions for the sake of getting a few bales of cotton a little cheaper.

We also in France have an important part to play. We are something to the United States by the souvenirs we have left there. The last time that France appeared in America was for the purpose of defending a liberty which was menaced. England was then its enemy. Germany furnished those detested Hessians, who fought for the House of Hanover. Lafayette, Rochambeau, the two Lameths and Mathew Dumas fought at Yorktown, and the white *drapeau* floated by the side of the star-spangled banner.

Since that epoch, so glorious for both countries, France has remained the sister of America. This is a noble heritage, which we must not repudiate. Let us be careful that, in the name of industry—that is to say, for a temporary advantage, or, possibly, even from simple motives of commercial ambition—we are not led to renounce that which is most precious to any people. To encourage the Southern States, to be pushed to a premature recognition of them, to interfere in their quarrel in favor of servitude, to link our name with the maintenance of Slavery—this would be to falsify our past. In America, as elsewhere, France can only be the ally of liberty.

The South may possibly succeed in its fatal enterprise. It may possibly conquer a separation which will only precipitate its ruin, It has upon its side the superiority which, at the commencement of a war, an audacious, resolute, and intelligent aristocracy habituated to the use of arms—always posess. It may gain its independence in a single battle. *I do not believe it, however, and have great confidence in the honest and laborious population of the North and West.* But whatever the future may bring forth, it will be time enough for us to recognize the South when secession shall be a *fait accompli*. We can then negotiate with the new Republic. *But our true ally will always be the people, who, in 1776, proclaimed that all men are born free and equal; the people who were loved by Lafayette—the people who have remained faithful to the glorious traditions of* Washington *and his friends.*

THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Trial of the Pirates of the Jeff. Davis in Philadelphia.

The trial of Walker W. Smith, one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* captured on board the *Enchantress*, which the rebels had previously made a prize, has been held during the past week,

The indictment against the defendant charges that he did, on the 6th of July, 1861, make a piratical and felonious attack upon a ship belonging to the citizens of the United States, and assaulting the men employed thereon. To this indictment the accused pleaded "not guilty," and when the usual question was put to him, "How will you be tried?" he replied, "*By God and my country!*"

On Tuesday, after the jury had been impanneled, J. Hubby Ashton, the Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the Government, detailing the circumstances of the capture and recapture of the *Enchantress*, and explaining the law of treason. Among the witnesses sworn was *Charles W. Page*. His testimony was as follows:

I reside at Newburyport; I know the schooner *Enchantress*; on the 6th of July I was first officer on board; she sailed the first day of July; John Deveraux was Captain; Joseph Taylor, John Deveraux and Antoine Peter, a German, and a Portuguese, were the mariners, and Jacob Garrick was the cook; John Deveraux was the Captain's son; her cargo was taken on board from the last week in June up to the day we sailed; the cargo was a general one of provisions; I superintended taking in the cargo; there was codfish, mackerel, hams, candles, crockeryware, hardware, soap, grindstones, boards, lard, glassware, and corn in sacks; I don't know the owners or shippers of the cargo; she cleared for St. Jago, Cuba; all the cargo was below, except the lumber; on the 2d of July we had a gale of wind which put us back, but the cargo was not unladen; she sailed again on the 3d of July; on the 6th of July the schooner had lat. 38° 52′ north, lon. 69° 15′ west, at 12 o'clock. (Log of the *Enchantress* produced in Court.) She was then about two hundred and fifty miles from land; the day went along as usual until 2 o'clock, when we descried a sail to windward; she was a square-rigged vessel; we kept on our course, she was standing, and we tried to gain on her; she was standing so as to cross our bows, and when within a mile she hoisted the French flag, and we hoisted the Stars and Stripes; we still kept on our way, thinking it might be a French vessel wanting to get news from the United States; when within a half mile, she altered her course and ran towards us; he hauled his vessel to the wind, lowered his studding sails, and ordered us to heave to; Capt. Devereux told him he couldn't in the position he was; he said, "I will cross your bow and run to windward and heave to;" he did so, and we heaved to, and he lowered a boat; the boat came alongside of us with an officer and some six men; the *Enchantress* was then about six or eight times her length from the vessel; I stood in the gangway of the vessel, and the officer came over and said to one of his men, "Haul down that flag!" the man obeyed the order, and the flag was removed; the men went all over the vessel, and the officer asked for the Captain, and I told him he was aft; I heard what he said to the Captain; he asked the Captain where he was from, and where bound, and what was his cargo; the Captain told him, and he said, "Captain, I'd thank you for your papers; you are a prize to the Confederate brig *Jeff. Davis*; get ready to go on board of her;" he also asked me if I was the mate, and I told him I was, and he told me to show him where the stores were; I showed him; he took two men into the cabin, and took what stores they wanted, and put them into their boat; they then took the *Enchantress'* crew, with the exception of Captain Deveraux, his son and myself into their boat; Lieutenant and three men remained on board; I mean the boarding officer by Lieutenant; they pulled back to the privateer; in some half hour they came back to the vessel with a prize crew of five men; the Lieutenant told the Captain, Deveraux, his son and myself, to get ready to go into the boat; we put our things in the boat and got in ourselves, and were taken to the brig; the prisoner was one of the five men left in possession of the *Enchantress*; Jacob Garrick, the cook, was brought back to the *Enchantress* in the boat that brought the prize crew, and he asked the prisoner what he brought them back for, and told him that the Captain would not have him on the brig, and the prisoner said, "He'll bring $1,500 when we get him into Charleston;" when I went on board the brig the *Enchantress* was in the possession of the prize crew; the cargo was still on board the *Enchantress*; none of it had been removed by us; we took our clothes with us to the brig; the crew would not let us take the chart; on board the *Jeff. Davis* we found five guns, two on each side, and two amidship; heard them say there were two 18-pounders and two 12-pounders, and the long 10-pound pivot gun; I saw no cargo on board of her; she was manned and equipped as a vessel-of-war; when the *Enchantress* was hove to, she was but a short distance from the *Jeff. Davis*, and could see plainly the decks; could see some twelve or fifteen men; the gun amidships was pointed at us, and, as we crossed his bow, he swiveled his gun around to keep it to bear upon us; saw the men around her ramming home a cartridge; we had one musket on board the *Enchantress*; I left the *Enchantress* about 7½ o'clock in the evening; during the time I was on the brig I was in her cabin, and saw all sorts and descriptions of arms in racks; there were pistols, cutlasses and rifles; she had what they call "marines;" sometimes they let them have muskets and sometimes not; can't say where the marines were when I went on board the *Jeff. Davis*; I was on the *Jeff. Davis* from the 6th of July to the 9th as a prisoner; she captured a ship called the *Mary Goodell* on the 9th; she was released, and we were told to go on board, because the Captain said she was so large that they could not get her into any port; she was about 800 or 900 tons; they let all our crew, except two, go on the *Mary Goodell*; these were the prisoners on the *Jeff. Davis*, released; the Captain, mate and boy of the *John Welsh* were released; these gentlemen were on board when we went on board; they were prisoners taken that morning; during the three days I was on board I had an opportunity of knowing her conduct.

Mr. Ashton—What did the Captain or men say in regard to the object of the voyage? [Objected to by defence, and objection sustained.]

A number of other witnesses, whose testimonies confirmed the above, were heard.

On Wednesday the case was resumed, Capt. J. C. Pifel, of the *John Welsh*, previously captured by the *Jeff. Davis*, gave particulars of the preparations made to take the *Enchantress*.

Edward Rochford, (one of the men taken from the *Enchantress* and now under indictment,) sworn: I belong to England; I was last residing in Georgia: Smith belongs to Savannah; he was a pilot there; he was in Georgia at the commencement of these troubles; he has a family there; I saw Smith on board the *Jeff. Davis*; Mr. Coxetter was the captain; the letters-of-marque were read to the crew on the 12th of June, in the harbor of Charleston; the captain read them to us; they gave power to wage war against the United States; we all enlisted under those letters; Capt. Smith was one of them.

Mr. Harrison—Can you state how far the militia law of Georgia at that time compelled persons to render military or naval service?

Objected to by the Government.

Judge Grier—To prove that the defendant was compelled to serve in this vessel would be going to the point.

Mr. Wharton—The effect of the evidence would be to do that. We desire to show that persons were compelled to serve or leave the country.

Mr. Kelley said it seemed to be an effort to prove the existence of a law which the defendant was a party to making, and he could not see how it could be evidence. He did not understand that the defence proposed to prove that the prisoner could not take the alternative of leaving the State, or that he did not voluntarily choose this service.

The argument was continued at length, and in the course of it, Judge Grier suggested, in reply to one by the counsel, that a nation might be insane as well as an individual.

The question was modified by Mr. Wharton to read, whether the defendant was not in point of fact compelled to render military service to the existing Government of the place on the pain of being turned out if he did not.

Judge Grier considered this only a more general question. There was no fact here; it was only to ask an opinion of a fact.

The Court overruled the question.

Daniel Mullins, another of the crew, testified that he was a native of South Carolina; he believed Smith to be a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Georgia, and was so at the formation of the Southern Confederacy; a branch pilot is required to be a man of character, of sobriety; Smith's character was good; he has a wife, a Northern woman.

This closed the case, except as to documentary evidence, and the Court adjourned.

On Thursday the trial was resumed. Various documents were submitted, and Mr. George H. Earle opened the argument for the Government.

Mr. Harrison, in opening for the defence, presented the following points of law to the Court:

First—If the Confederate States of America is a Government, either *de facto* or *de jure*, it had a right to issue letters-of-marque and reprisals; and if issued before the commission of the alleged offence, the defendant, acting under the authority of such letters, would be a privateer, and not a pirate, and, as such, is entitled to be acquitted.

Second—That if at the time of the alleged offence the Southern Confederacy, by actual occupation, as well as acts of Government, had so far acquired the mastery or control of the particular territory within its limits, as to enable it to exercise authority over, and to demand and exact allegiance from its residents, that then a resident of such Confederacy owes allegiance to the Government under which he lives, or, at least, that by rendering allegiance to such Government, whether by sea or land, he did not thereby become a traitor to the Government of the United States.

Third—That, if at the time of the alleged offence, and the issuing of the letters-of-marque and reprisal upon which the defendant acted, the Courts of the United States were so suspended or closed in the Southern Confederacy, as to be no longer able to administer justice and to enforce the law in such Confederacy, that the defendant thereby became so far absolved from his allegiance to the United States as to enable him to take up arms for, and to enter the service of the Southern Confederacy, either on land or sea, without becoming a traitor to the Government of the United States.

Fourth—That, if at the time of the alleged offence and his entering into the service of the Southern Confederacy, the defendant was so situated as to be unable to obtain either civil or military protection from the United States, whilst at the same time he was compelled to render either military or naval service to the Southern Confederacy, or to leave the country; and, in this event, to have his property sequestrated or confiscated by the laws of the said Confederacy, that such a state of things, if it existed, would amount in law to such duress as entitles the defendant here to an acquittal.

Fifth—That this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, because the prisoner, after his apprehension on the high seas, was first brought into another district, and ought to have been there tried.

Mr. Harrison argued these points at length, and was followed by Mr. George M. Wharton, who is also one of the counsel for the prisoner.

The case was closed for the United States by Mr. W. D. Kelley.

The conclusion of the trial has already been announced. In his charge, on Friday, Judge Grier cited the several acts of Congress to punish piracy, and then proceeded:

Every Government is bound, by the law of self-preservation, to suppress insurrections, and the fact that the number and power of the insurgents may be so great as to carry on a civil war against their legitimate sovereign, will not entitle them to be considered a State. The fact that a civil war exists for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion is conclusive evidence that the Government of the United States refuses to acknowledge their right to be considered as such. Consequently this Court, sitting here to execute the laws of the United States, can view those in rebellion against them in no other light than traitors to their country, and those who assume by their authority a right to plunder the property of our citizens on the high seas as pirates and robbers.

I do not think it necessary, on the present occasion, to follow the wide range of questions which have been drawn into the discussion of this case by counsel, or to refute the sophisms and platitudes put forth by speculating theorists or political demagogues on the constitutional right of any portion of this one nation, or of any of the States composing it, to destroy the Constitution and Union because they are displeased at the result of an election. The right to secede is not to be found in the Constitution, either in its letter or its spirit. If so, it would be *felo de se*. It is a Government and Constitution ordained by the people of the whole United States for all time, not a mere temporary compact of independent and sovereign confederates.

Judge the tree by its fruits, and we see the results of this miserable political heresy in the present situation of our country, (we need not go to Mexico,) with more than half a million of men in arms drenching our fields in blood.

This fratricidal war is not only the fruit of this doctrine, but the demonstration of its iniquity. What are our mighty armies arrayed for, but to compel, by force of arms, its acknowledgment by those whom reason cannot convince of its absurdity? Why prate about the right of an oppressed people to change their Government by a revolution? Can that justify the treason and rebellion of those who were never oppressed, but who seek to substitute a military tyranny for the purpose of conquest and oppression?

Of the plea of duress, I need only say that I am sorry indeed that there is not some evidence to support it; for I should grieve to see these poor fellows, who have been led astray by timid demagogues, become the scapegoats for the greater iniquity of others. But the dispensation of mercy is not with us. Your duty is to render a true verdict, and that of the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law thereon. Whether, under all the circumstances of the case, a proper policy might not suspend its execution, is a question for the Executive to decide.

Certain points have been presented to the Court, on which we are requested to instruct the jury. My opinion of them may be inferred from what I have already said, and I have requested my learned brother to notice them more particularly in his remarks to the jury.

Judge Cadwallader then addressed the jury. After giving an outline of the whole of the proofs, he said:

The counsel for the prosecution contend that those who participated in the capture of the *Enchantress* and her cargo were guilty of piracy under the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820, which enacts that any person committing upon the high seas the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, shall be adjudged a pirate. The offence thus described on this act is, in the several counts of the idictment, stated in different specific or particular forms, in order to meet alternative aspects in which the case might be presented by the evidence. The indictment also contains an averment showing that the case is within the jurisdiction of the court under the enactment that the trial of crimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought.

One of the points of law on which the counsel for the defendant have requested instructions to the jury, is, that the Court has no jurisdiction of the case, because, "after his apprehension on the high seas," he was "first brought into another district"—meaning the Eastern district of Virginia—"and ought to have been there tried." This instruction cannot be given. When he was taken prisoner, and was detained in the recapturing vessel, he was not apprehended for trial within the meaning of the act of Congress. His first apprehension for this purpose, of which there is any evidence, was at Philadelphia, after his arrival in this district. Whether he had been previously brought into another district within the meaning of the act is unimportant. It has been decided that, under this law, a person first brought into one district, and afterwards apprehended in another, may be tried in the latter district. Therefore, if you believe the testimony on the subject, this Court has jurisdiction of the case.

In the arguments of the counsel on both sides, the general question of the lawfulness of privateering, as a method of naval warfare, has been debated. In a national war, between independent States, privateering is at present lawful, except where it has been abolished by treaty. In such a war, a commissioned privateer is to be treated as a part of the belligerent naval force of the Government which has granted the commission. This heretofore established rule of the law of nations cannot, so far as the United States may be concerned, be changed otherwise than by act of Congress, or by treaty with foreign Governments. No law of Congress to this effect has been enacted; therefore, neither the Executive nor the judicial organs of our Government can, at present, rightfully condemn the practice of privateering.

But these remarks apply only to privateering in a legitimate war, in which the commissioning Government is that of an independent State. The commission of a revolutionary Government, whose existence is not recognized by that of the United States, can confer no such authority as will change the legal character of piracy, by merely giving to it the name and form of privateering.

The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner appeared to be entirely unmoved at the rendition of the verdict. He was ordered to stand up and look upon the jurors when they gave their verdict, but he did not blanch at the ordeal.

Mr. G. M. Wharton made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and the Court adjourned. The prisoner was conveyed back to Moyamensing.

Lecture by Dr. Francis Lieber on the Laws and Usages of War—No. 1.

Dr. Lieber commenced by saying that it appeared sensible to study this subject now, because we are in the midst of an arduous war, and no study is so impressive as the study at a period of the full action of that subject which we study. It is also sensible because we have just entered a new period in the history of the feelings and ideas entertained by the people of our race regarding wars. (This new period begins with the Crimean war.)

We had better call the period which preceded it the anti-war period, which began at the battle of Waterloo and ended with the Crimean war. It was distinguished by the almost universal opinion that war was inadmissible under any circumstances, that it brought nothing but misery to man, and by the hope of very many people that it would never again visit our species.

I will mention a few facts that will be necessary hereafter. After the most dire religious wars of Europe, especially in France and in the Netherlands, the most cruel that has ever been known, Henry IV., of France, conceived the idea of humiliating Austria, and all the other great Powers of Europe, and then to establish a sort of European Confederacy, of course France prevailing and having what the Greeks called the leadership. It was not done. The idea did not die with him. It was taken up afterwards by Napoleon, who did not have the same idea as to a peace, but his idea was to establish a universal monarchy. Then came the thirty years' war, then the wars of Louis XIV., then a long list of wars, till we have, in the middle of the last century, the seven years' war—a war so active in Germany and the Northern Powers of Europe, extending to the colonies of America.

In the meantime, the general idea of peace had formulated itself in the mind of a great King of England—William III.—and from him comes the idea of the balance of power in Europe. This was against the French idea of Henry IV. and Napoleon. Now, after so many wars, and after European people had learned that many of those wars arose from trifling causes, it was not to be wondered at that philosophers began to think whether man was made for war or for peace—if so, whether the demands of reason were not for perpetual peace. Among these writers I will mention St. Pierre, Rousseau, Justi and Kant. There is a whole literature on this question of perpetual peace, and occupied the last portion of the last century, and coincides with that period which some philosophers have called the Happiness Period, which found its chief representative in America in Dr. Franklin, and led to the utilitarian period. But instead of a perpetual power, the most terrible period with reference to war that man had ever seen, or, perhaps, ever will see, was at hand—the period which ended with the battle of Waterloo. This period was one in which larger armies were organized, in which more public debts were created, and in which larger battles were fought than ever before. A battle would have at least 150,000, and the greatest battle of history had 600,000—Leipsic. A period when the highest human intellect was turned to study warfare. In this period the Laws and Usages of war were greatly developed; Grotius and Puffendorf wrote in this period; their minds were directed to the subject by the wars. These wars partook of a more natural character than before, and contribute a great deal to the development of the laws and usages of war, which, in its complete development, belongs exclusively to our race.

After this dreadful period Europe became sick of war, and there was time necessary for recovery, and for the development of commerce, arts and industry, which I have called the anti-war period. The people seemed to think it was a dreadful thing for men to turn the ingenuity God had given them towards mutual destruction; they thought there was no redeeming quality in it. At this time Peace Societies and Peace Congresses flourished; and the mind was turned toward general education. A work was written by Jonathan Diamond against the practice of war.

Dr. Lieber here referred to a note in his *Political Ethnics*, in opposition to the writers at this time, stating that there were some matters that could not be settled without force, and as to settling them in our Courts, there must be force there, or the discussions would be of no practical use; quoting from Puffendorf to the effect that, if a man treads the laws of peace under foot, for many projects which tend to my ruin, he could not, without the last degree of impudence, pretend that, after this, I should still consider him as a sacred person who ought not to be touched. On the contrary, since he shows himself incapable of living properly in society with me, I must prevent the danger which menaces me. (Puf. 2 Book, 1 chap.)

He refuted the idea of Cousin that the great military men were the representative men of the age, by instancing Hannibal, Charles V., Luther (who certainly was a representative man, but not a military man,) and others. Still this shows that he was not a peace man, and that all were not on the side of peace.

We are now involved in a most arduous war, both here and in Europe, where preparations are being made; and it is well for us to divest ourselves of all passions, and try to analyze the laws of war that prevail, and have come to be established in a state of violence. The history of this law is really one of the histories of human progress, and it is a blessed thing that even in a time when men are arrayed against one another to kill and destroy, that humanity cannot be perfectly rejected.

A Curious Elopement.

THE DAUGHTER OF A BRITISH GOVERNOR MARRIED AGAINST HER FATHER'S CONSENT.

The Port Townsend *Register*, of September 4th, has the following strange story:

"The schooner *Explorer*, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, arrived at Port Townsend on Saturday last, 13th August, and had scarcely come to anchor when Mr. Dyer, the local magistrate, was seen making strides down Frost's wharf with more rapidity than usually distinguishes that gentleman's movements. Down the 'Squire dipped through the dock on the moveable slip, with an agility we confess rather remarkable for his years, and in an instant the skiff into which he jumped was skimming through the waters with a velocity truly incredible. Rumor with her many tongues had circulated various stories regarding the extraordinary occurrence. The truth soon became known.

A gentleman, Mr. Drake, of Victoria, it is said, was seen rushing in the same direction, puffing and blowing like a locomotive, and calling out lustily at the top of his voice, "Stop that gentleman. Stop Mr. Dyer! I'll pay you handsomely if you stop him. He is going to marry the Governor's daughter. Stop him, for heaven's sake. Mr. Good, of Victoria, has run away with Miss Alice! Stop him, will you?"

The boys immediately surrounded Mr. Drake, and some proposed to give him a *duck* by way of cooling him off after his run. A wink from one to the other soon decided their tactics, and some fifteen or twenty boatmen formed a ring around him, which became as impenetrable as a casemated fortress. There he was in their midst a prisoner to all intents and purposes; and that, too, in violation of his rights as a British subject, and on a friendly soil! There was no use in protestation, nor could money effect his liberation, much less secure the use of a boat, until Mr. Dyer had returned and gave the temporary conspirators against Mr. Drake's freedom assurance that all was right. He tied the knot, and requested the boys to have it announced in the *Register*, in accordance with the law relating to marriages. We therefore give the item as reported to us, wishing, at the same time, years of bliss to the loving couple, and a happy honeymoon, which they are entitled to after getting out of such "straits."

Marriage in High Life.—Married, by Hon. E. F. Dyer, at Port Townsend, Charles Good, Esq., to Alice, second youngest daughter of Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver Island.

The Purchase of a Rhode Island Bank.

SUPREME COURT OF RHODE ISLAND.

Before Chief-Justice Ames and a Jury.

Wingate Hayes, Receiver of the Warwick Bank, vs. Geo. A. Kenyon.—This was an action against the President of the Bank, to recover the value of notes and checks alleged to have been taken by him out of the assets of the bank, of which he was at the time President, in payment of some 700 shares of capital stock of the bank, transferred by him to certain New-York parties, and in part payment of a bonus of $11,000, agreed to be paid to him by the parties, for the stock so transferred.

The defendant set up that other securities were substituted for those removed, by the parties purchasing the stock, who thereupon became the officers of the bank. A question arose as to the good faith of the proceeding, and the legality of the steps taken by the new Directors in substituting securities which were alleged by the Receiver to be worthless. The trial occupied several days. Verdict for plaintiff $21,608 25.

W. Hayes, B. T. Eames and Wm. E. Curtis, of New-York, for plaintiff; T. A. Jenckes for defendant.

Personal.

Mad. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, one of our most accomplished cantatrices, was among the recently-arrived passengers from Europe, where she has recently been completing a tour of musical observation. We notice, by an advertisement in another column, that Mad. Brinkerhoff is about to resume her instructions on the cultivation of the voice.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Affairs in the vicinity of Washington continue generally unchanged. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, whose Division constitutes the extreme left, resting on the Potomac, is gradually extending his pickets further towards the rebel positions down the river, while the Excelsior Brigade, on the other side of the river, is making a corresponding movement. The great feature of the day yesterday was the review of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division, which is represented to have been the finest spectacle of the kind which has yet been presented.

The rebel steamer *Page*, which has recently ventured out of her hiding-place in Aquia Creek, and has been cruising within circumscribed limits on the Lower Potomac, is reported to be in a rather precarious position, and may, after all be, the worst sufferer by her limited freedom. The Philadelphia Iceboat, which has a fine battery of four guns, with another steamer, ran up on Friday night past the Mathias Point Battery, and at last accounts they were stationed between the *Page* and Aquia Creek, while the *Yankee* and the *Resolute* were at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit Point, and other steamers of the flotilla were below Evansport. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that the *Page* has been either captured or crippled.

The letters of our special correspondents with Gen. BANKS' Division will furnish a definite idea of the disaster which befell the National forces on the Upper Potomac on Monday last. All the main incidents of the battle are effectively portrayed, together with the terrible events which followed it. Out of *only nineteen hundred* men who crossed the river and were engaged in the battle, there are killed and missing *seven hundred*, and wounded in the National hospitals *one hundred and sixty*.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a report, from an apparently reliable source, of another attack by ZOLLICOFFER upon Camp Wild Cat, in Kentucky. It is stated to have taken place on the evening of the same day on which the first attack was made. He attempted to carry Col. GARRARD'S breastworks by storm, but was repulsed with a loss of four or five hundred men, while the National loss was only about twenty killed and thirty wounded. There is now understood to be a large National force at Camp Wild Cat, the men formerly at Camp Dick Robinson having been pushed forward to that point.

By the direction of the President a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois; Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, and HUGH CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, to examine and report upon all unsettled claims against the Military Department of the West, which may have originated prior to the appointment of Gen. FREMONT, at which time the order was issued that all money must be disbursed by the regularly appointed agents of the Government. The Commission are to meet at St. Louis, and enter upon their duties as soon as practicable. SAMUEL J. GLOVER, Esq., of St. Louis, is to act as counsel for the Government.

Fredericktown, Mo., the scene of the recent defeat of JEFF. THOMPSON and LOWE, and the death of the latter, is now occupied by the National forces. THOMPSON and his band were pursued by the victorious National troops for a distance of twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown, on the Greenville road.

Reports reach us from Missouri that there is much suffering among the troops west of Syracuse. There are seven hundred sick at Otterville, and one hundred and seventy-five at Georgetown, for whom neither nurses, medicines nor other comforts are provided.

An important order issued from the United States Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the subsistence of volunteers, prior to and subsequent to being mustered into the service, is published this morning. Rules are laid down for the guidance of all those having the care of feeding the soldiers, and certain limits as to the prices of rations, beyond which none are allowed to go. This order has been found necessary, in consequence of the exorbitant prices which have heretofore been charged in many instances. There is a restriction, also, with regard to the bands of volunteer regiments.

Our correspondent at Hatteras Inlet gives an interesting account of a meeting of loyal citizens in Hyde County, N. C., which was addressed by Hon. Charles H. Foster of Hertford County, and others, and at which resolutions reaffirming loyalty to the National Government, and denouncing that of the Confederates, were adopted. The Convention also adopted a long statement of grievances, in which the coadjutors of JEFF. DAVIS are told, in very plain terms, of the crimes of which they have been guilty.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has written a letter to the proprietors of one of the principal woolen mills in Massachusetts, stating that he has demand at the present time for 50,000 suits of clothes which he cannot furnish, and that when these are supplied 50,000 more will be needed. He has sent abroad but $800,000 for purchases to supply immediate necessity, and if our factories can meet the demand no more orders will be dispatched to England.

Capt. H. L. SHIELDS, of Bennington, Vt., was arrested on Thursday, charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He obstinately denied the charges made against him, and promised to bring sufficient evidence of their falsity, but he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette notwithstanding. Capt. SHIELDS graduated at West Point in 1841, served ten years in the regular army, and was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Mexican War. For the last few years he has taken no part in public affairs, although it is said by his friends that he was hoping to arrange his affairs so as to assume some position in the National army.

The trial of the *Savannah* privateers was continued yesterday. Arguments were heard from the counsels on both sides. The proceedings will be resumed on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from San Francisco to Friday, the 25th inst., by the Overland Pacific Telegraph. On the 21st, the steamer *Orizaba* sailed for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board a million in treasure, of which $875,000 comes to this City. The markets for the week had been buoyant with an improved business from first hands.

The Secretary of War has directed the promotion of twenty Sergeants, on account of meritorious services, to the positions of Second Lieutenants. Among them is WM. GRIFFIN, a Sergeant, who served twenty years under the heroic Gen. LYON, having shared with him the dangers of every battle in Missouri, and earned the deserved admiration of his officers for his courage and soldierly conduct. The only favor the lamented LYON ever asked from the Government was the promotion of Sergeant GRIFFIN.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, was to have left Newburgh on Tuesday, but it has been found impossible to complete the arrangements for their departure, and another postponement is made.

The Cincinnati express train on the Erie Railroad, due here at 2.20 P. M. yesterday, ran into the cars on the side track, at Ramsey's, 28 miles West of this City. The switch was misplaced, and the engine turned over on its side. One passenger was injured slightly, and one brakeman was crushed between the passenger cars, and badly injured.

Col. STEELE, in command of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment which destroyed the type and presses of the Terre Haute *Journal*, on the night of the 21st, has issued an order severely deprecating the act, and offering to give the civil authorities all possible facilities for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

The notorious NED MCGOWAN, of California, was arrested at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. as a spy.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and, after a session of three hours, nominated and ratified the County ticket agreed upon by their Conference Committee, and that of the People's Union Convention. The session was full and animated, but closed harmoniously, with general acclamation for the nominees.

An extensive business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Buyers, having English orders to execute, purchased freely. Letters from France were less encouraging, and moderate sales were made to French operators. The total sales (including resales of lots previously bought on speculation, and a very considerable amount to arrive) were 34,300 bbls. Flour, 286,000 bushels Wheat and 243,000 bushels Corn. The rise in prices was equal to 5c.@10c. on shipping brands of Flour, 1c.@2c. on Wheat and 2c.@3c. on Corn. The market closed buoyantly. Rice, Cotton and Coffee were stiffly held, but were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Sugars, Whisky, Tallow, Hops and Raisins. Spirits Turpentine was in fair request; Common Resin more active, and Linseed Oil higher. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, as were also Hides and Leather. Freights were brisker and firmer, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Week at Home and Abroad.

The week ending with the present issue of the TIMES has done little to enlighten the future probabilities of the war. It has not, however, been without cheering indications of progress. Much of Missouri has been recovered from the enemy. Retreating before the advancing columns of Gen. FREMONT, Gen. PRICE has not been sufficiently expeditious to escape the Union forces in pursuit of him, and, at the latest advices, was in a fair way to be surrounded by the commands of SIEGEL, ASBOTH, LANE, STURGIS, and MONTGOMERY, who were closing about him from all quarters. Should a contest, which seems inevitable, occur, it seems hardly possible that the Missourian can fail to be cut to pieces by his antagonists, whose joint numbers exceed the largest force assigned to him by the most exaggerated rumors. In the eastern part of the State, the rebels, so far from repeating their dastardly attempts upon the railroad bridges, have been beaten by an inferior force of Union men at Fredericktown, and compelled to leave the field. So far, therefore, as relates to the military occupation of Missouri by the rebels, which a fortnight ago threatened to include the entire State, the arms of the Union have been eminently successful. Save in the southernmost tier of counties, the authority of the National Government is in the ascendant. A rebellious and insubordinate spirit unquestionably exists more or less in every county, but without the presence of armed supporters it is kept in awe by the Union population, and is not likely to assume a dangerous attitude or proportions.

Kentucky affords equally satisfactory promise. Thanks to the energy of the Administration in that quarter, and the devoted loyalty of the Unionists, the Southern invaders have been held in check, until the opportunity to master the old Commonwealth has escaped them. It is no longer a question whether Louisville, Paducah, Smithland, shall fall into their hands, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois be occupied by them as Winter quarters. Their ability to retain a precarious footing anywhere north of the Tennessee line is now a question of serious doubt. ZOLLICOFFER is reported to be falling back upon Cumberland Gap; BUCKNER remains at Bowling-Green, but with a force still unfitted for action, and suffering from an unparalleled visitation of sickness; while in the New Purchase the only new development is a diminution of the rebel strength by the dispatch of Gen. POLK to New-Orleans with a considerable force. The Union men, in the meantime, are working with patriotic and earnest activity, encouraged by the daily arrival of reinforcements from the loyal States beyond the Ohio. They reason confidently upon their ability in another fortnight to drive the last invader beyond the frontier.

From Western Virginia no fresh movements have been reported. The Union armies, both on the Kanawha turnpike and on Cheat Mountain Summit, retain their positions, while the only change in the rebel camps is the reported departure of Gen. LEE to Kentucky, there to supersede BUCKNER. If his services in Kentucky be as worthless as they have been in both sections of Virginia, it will be suspected that the military reputation of this officer is entirely fabulous.

The operations along the Potomac are still unproductive of cheering or gratifying results. The week has witnessed the realization of two capital errors, the responsibility of which will be the subject of future inquiry. After months of preparation, a portion of the Union army was flung across the river in the presence of an enemy whose positions and strength were wholly unknown; the means of transportation, either for advance or necessary retreat, being a single scow or flat-boat. As was to be apprehended, the enemy appeared in ten times the strength of the National force; and notwithstanding courageous fighting on the part of these latter, they were fearfully cut to pieces and compelled to save themselves by a retreat, which fortunately was saved from the characteristics of a panic. While this blundering and discouraging business was enacting at the right of the National line, a business equally discouraging, and even more incomprehensible, was consummated on the left. The work, at which the rebels have been toiling all Summer long, was ended in the completion of long stretches of shore batteries, which command the seaward approach to Washington, and practically close the river. It will hereafter be ascertained why these labors, performed under the very eye of our military authorities, have not been interrupted, and why, now they are perfected, there is no talk of clearing the river banks and reopening navigation, but only of some means of dispensing with that avenue to the sea. It is also noteworthy that no movement of the immense force about Washington seems to be based on the thought of offensive warfare, but simply upon the defence of the Capital, which there is every reason to believe the rebels have long since abandoned the idea of attacking.

While the mind rests without satisfaction upon the course of events at Washington, it gathers encouragement as it turns in any direction from that centre. The naval expedition, in regard to which we yesterday gave the fullest and most authentic information, has by this time doubtless sailed from Fortress Monroe for its unknown destination. Should that be any point this side of the Gulf, we shall probably know of its success or failure in the course of another week. From New-Orleans, we have had official reports of the recent collision between the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi and the rebel ram and its attendant fire-rafts. It appears, that while our vessels were thrown into confusion, and experienced some damage, the attack was a failure, and that the rebels came off from it no better than did the Nationals. Official reports from Fort Pickens put a similar face upon the reported rebel victory on Santa Rosa Island. Our forces were, in the first instance, surprised, but promptly rallying, drove the assailants to their boats. In both these instances, however, there was a palpable neglect of precautions, and of watchful outlook on the part of our forces. Had a more rigid guard been maintained, both encounters would have resulted far more creditably to the National arms.

In our relations with Europe, no observable changes have occurred. There is an official discussion in France about the propriety of recognizing the Southern Government and breaking the blockade; but it is confined to the manufacturing interest, and obtains no support from the Press and no overt countenance from the Government. In England, Earl RUSSELL, and others connected with the Cabinet, make open proclamation that no temptation will lead Her Majesty's Government to interfere in any way with the American question. These assurances are gratifying and tranquilizing.

A Rebel Diplomatist.

An English politician once said that the business of an Ambassador was to lie abroad for the good of his country. Mr. YANCEY seems to be acting upon this definition of his duties. He has written the following to the London *Times*:

To the Editor of the London Times:

A friend has called my attention to the report, in the *Times* of the 3d inst., of a lecture on "The Civil War in America," by Mr. W. S. FORSTER, M. P., in which appears the following, viz.: "Mr. FORSTER gave several quotations from Southern speeches and writings confirmatory of his intention; among others, the speech of Mr. YANCEY, one of the Southern Commissioners to England, who, in supporting his motion for the revival of the Slave-trade in the Southern Convention in Alabama, asked, as the great grievance of the South, 'What became of our equality with the North when the law was passed that said 'You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta.'"

As my opinions are deemed to be of sufficient importance to be quoted by Mr. FORSTER, it is proper that they should be correctly stated. I have never made a "motion for the revival of the Slave-trade." The facts to which Mr. FORSTER alludes are these: In the Southern Commercial Convention of May, 1858, Mr. SPRATT introduced resolutions to revive the Slave-trade. I offered a substitute, *simply declaring the Federal laws punishing the trade as piracy to be unconstitutional*, my resolutions being based upon the view that the Federal Congress had *no right to regulate Slavery in any way*, and could only legislate to protect it; but that the States had the right to prohibit and punish, or encourage the trade, as each saw proper.

Yours, &c.,
W. L. YANCEY.
PARIS, Oct. 4.

Mr. YANCEY conveys the idea in this oily letter that he never said what Mr. FORSTER pretended to quote from his speeches,—that his sentiments had not been "correctly stated" by Mr. FORSTER. This is an impudent falsehood. He *did* say precisely what he is charged with saying,—as the following more extended extract from the speech to which he refers will show:

"In 1807 a law was enacted making it a misdemeanor to import a slave from abroad. Now I ask every sensible man in this Convention, *was not that statute a violation of the spirit of the Constitution?* What was the spirit of the Constitution? It was that African Slavery within our dominions was legal, and that *we stood upon an equal footing with all the rest of the States with reference to this species of property.* And what became of our equality when the law was passed that said: '*You of the South shall not import negroes from Africa, though you of the North may import jackasses from Malta?*' *What became of our equality then?* A blow was struck against it, when the Government passed a law discriminating against the slave-labor of the South. * * *The law struck at the equality of the South.* If so, it follows, as plainly as that two and two make four, that the law is an *unconstitutional law.*"

Mr. YANCEY may quibble on the technical point that he never moved directly to restore the Slave-trade,—but it cannot avail him. His whole argument was to show that the decay of the South was due to the lack of slaves,—that the laws of Congress forbidding their importation were unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed, leaving the several States free to restore the trade, and that the refusal of this freedom was one of the grievances for which disunion was to be a remedy.

Fugitive Slaves Going South.

The Naval Expedition about setting sail from Hampton Roads to some point on the Southern coast, will be accompanied by one thousand negroes, able-bodied men, being a part of the number of escaped slaves that have gathered about Fortress Monroe since the commencement of hostilities in Eastern Virginia. These negroes accompany the expedition in the capacity of laborers. When the army has effected its landing on the Southern coast, the first object will be to secure a position, and fortify it beyond the possibility of successful assault. The object is not to burn Savannah, or Charleston, or Mobile, and escape again to sea. The mere destruction of private property involved in such a foray would do nothing to suppress rebellion, nor to produce fair compensation for the enormous cost of the expedition itself. The object is to take possession of rebel soil, to hold it after taken, and to restore the Constitution and laws of the National Government, so that Unionists may be protected in persons and property, if any such are found yet residing in the South; and rebels punished for their treason to the Government.

To accomplish these results, it is not only necessary that the armed expedition should go to the South, but that it should remain there, in possession of the territory over which the National sway is to be extended. The labor of the accompanying slaves will be, therefore, of immediate and vast importance, in the throwing up of breastworks and building of forts and redoubts. No better class of laborers could be found—indeed, none so good for the purpose, in all the population of the United States. They are well acclimated and inured to work on the coast. They are merry and efficient laborers when working in gangs, and there will be just enough variety in their movements to please the most striking peculiarity of the African race.

A very great advantage will be gained by the troops of the expedition in being relieved from work on the intrenchments. They will have every hour to devote to their improvement in discipline, and to repelling the attacks of the rebels, who will certainly swarm around them whenever they shall effect a landing. The rebels themselves have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of this easy-going manner of camp life. Their slaves have done the drudgery, while they have practiced the arts of war, in evolutions in the field, and in the dexterous handling of arms. It will not be thought strange that the National armies, after eight months' tuition at the hands of the rebels in this clever trick of using the "colored population," have learned to profit by its obvious advantages. We can really improve on their lessons.

There will be another advantage—a moral one—to be gained by the Unionists in this use of the "contraband" slaves of the war, of more importance, perhaps, than the physical aid that they may render by their labor. They will be efficient missionaries in the cause of the Union against rebellion, in the living examples they will present of deliverance from rebel owners, through the power of the National arms. The Southern mails may be closed to Northern newspapers, and the rebel Press may disseminate the foul lie that all the fugitive slaves that escape to the National army are transported to Cuba, and resold into worse slavery;—but the presence of a National army among the plantations of the South Atlantic or Gulf coast, with a thousand negroes free from bondage, and working for wages in the Union lines, will tell a different story; and tell it so loudly in the thunder of unconquerable batteries, that every slave in the savannahs of the South cannot fail to hear it.

Thus in the progress of the war, and under a Providence that human sagacity cannot forecast, the great wrong of this rebellion will bear the seeds of its own right and regeneration,

ANGLICAN POLITICAL QUACKS.—Every steamer from Europe carries over to us some new and startling diagnosis of our national malady, and some new remedy for it, by some one or other of the learned ignoramuses and quacks of England. Statesmen, prelates, priests, Members of Parliament, journalists, literateurs, swells and snobs—each and all, must have their pompous say-so about our ailment; and each of them, with infinite solemnity, presents us with his moonshine nostrum for its cure. His Grace the Archbishop of York has just discovered, after profound study, that the American difficulty springs from the baneful influence of what he calls "secular education;" Rev. GEORGE DAWSON—who is a Dissenter, and against whom the Archbishop cannot enforce the Conformity law—thinks that the war arises from "the Continent of America having been prosperous too long;" the Honorable BULWER believes we are too big; the Honorable LINDSAY thinks we are "not sincerely anxious to abolish Slavery;" the Honorable GREGORY takes universal suffrage to be our grand bane; the Honorable RAMSDEN (he who announced in Parliament that our "bubble had burst,") reiterates that no republic can endure simply because it is a republic. A hundred honorables and reverends think the Morrill Tariff, and especially the import duty on Manchester goods, is the source of all our woes. The Honorable NEWDEGATE announced to nine hundred "ladies and gentlemen" at Sparkenhoe that the absence of the "patriarchal principle" in the United States is at the "bottom of the split." The learned A. ALISON (not he of the "History of Europe," but he of the "History of Civilization,") says the unhappy Americans must select a king from some of the reigning families of Europe—say the Cobourg family, for instance—and institute a National Church, for which he kindly furnishes thirty-nine new articles; and they will at once get out of the slough in which they are now floundering. These are but specimens of the enlightened opinions prevalent in England among the most learned civil and ecclesiastical doctors, which are sent over hebdomadally for the benefit of poor moribund America. Now, with equal deference to each of them, we would propose to try their respective nostrums all at once. Let us, then, abolish the common school system of secular education in all these Free States; let us split up into "four or more" (well, say a hundred,) of what BULWER calls "separate and sovereign commonwealths;" let us issue a paper edict, (or a score of them,) abolishing Slavery; let us restrict the privilege of suffrage to nabobs; let us adopt the patriarchal principle—after we discover what it is; let us abolish the Morrill tariff, the Republic, and—as Mr. ALISON desires—the belief in original sin and in a plurality of gods; let us curtail the national prosperity which afflicts us, by burning down New-York, burning up our mercantile marine, destroying our manufactures, and investing in the British funds whatever cash we may have left; and let us select a king from some of the scrofulous royal scallawags of Europe. And then, if all these means fail to pacify the fighting democracy, let us invite John Bull to take our case in hand, as he now proposes to take our sister Republic of Mexico, and govern us, as he governs India, by fire and sword.

Differ as the quacks may in regard to the diagnosis and cure of our present trouble, they agree remarkably in their prognosis. They all prognosticate dissolution and destruction as the inevitable issue. But we can easily decide the value of their prophecies from the ignorance displayed in their opinions.

England and Russia.

The attitude which the Emperor of Russia has assumed in relation to the rebellion, and his hearty recognition of the efforts of this Government to suppress it, have not only elicited expressions of good will from Americans, but have been made the occasion of various comments from the British Press. The London *Morning Herald* (Derbyite) has some very sensible remarks upon the incongruity presented by the British Government, as compared with the Russian, at this critical period. It seems passing strange that the Government of Great Britain, which has always made such great professions of being the bulwark of liberty for the oppressed, especially now that it is represented by the Liberal wing, headed by Lord PALMERSTON, should have manifested so openly its wish for the disruption of the Union, and the success of the Confederates. It is the only nation which has openly shown a determination to favor the Southern Confederates, and it has been put to the blush by the frank expressions of the Emperor of Russia in favor of the United States. The policy of Russia has completely nonplussed the English. They had a suspicion that they had terribly blundered when LOUIS NAPOLEON refused to encourage the Southern Confederates. The policy of France occasioned a modification of the tone adopted by the British Cabinet and Press; that of Russia cannot fail to have a decided influence upon England.

In fact, England has lost immensely in influence by her course towards the United States, and has exposed herself to the charge of inconsistency. This is not all; from the peculiarity of her relations to Continental Europe, England is not in a position to forego any advantage she has possessed, especially that of the friendship and support of the United States. In the case of a European war, the difference between the United States as an unconcerned beholder, or a sympathizing friend, if not an ally of England, would be incalculable. Let us apply this to the case of Russia and England. For years past the conviction has been deepening that there would be a conflict between those two Powers, as representatives of two grand ideas, force and modern civilization. It had been foreseen that between the system in vogue in Russia and that which obtains in Western Europe, especially in France and England, an "irrepressible conflict" must exist, which might at any time lead to a general war, involving all the nations of Europe. The Turkish question precipitated an appeal to arms between Russia and the Western Nations, especially France and England, six years ago. The traditionary policy of Russia, urged onward by strong religious fanaticism and hatred of the crescent of Mahomet, impelled a resort to arms, and for a time it seemed as if the great conflict had already come. But neither Russia, England nor France were entirely prepared for an extended struggle, and after a desperate conflict the contest ceased. But it is only a truce, which may be broken at any time.

Notwithstanding the reputed wealth and enormous power of Russia, the Emperor discovered that there were elements of weakness in the empire which forbid success at that time. With astute perception, his genius comprehended the difficulty which prevented the success of the Russian policy, and ever since he has been striving to overcome it.

With thirty or forty millions of serfs, he perceived that the grand theory of a Sclavonic empire represented by Russia was impracticable. He had the good sense to perceive that in order to make Russia vigorous, progressive and influential, a change must take place in the *internal structure* of Russian society. Thirty millions of serfs transformed into freemen would be an element of strength, instead of weakness, to the empire. With thirty millions of freemen instead of slaves, he might hope for success next time he should engage in the conflict against the Crescent, which the Russians consider it to be their manifest destiny to overthrow.

Every means has been adopted, and every possible element of power has been brought into use of late years, to render Russia a formidable opponent of England along the entire length of its immense extent. It is especially towards the Asiatic boundaries that Russia has directed vast preparations for ultimate success. The possessions of England in Asia are so vast, and abound in such varied wealth, as might well attract the attention of such an empire as Russia. Thus, with one eye fixed on Constantinople, and another on the "Further Ind," Russia is perfecting her plans for a tremendous conflict with England at no distant day. Well then may the English Press recoil in dismay from the contemplation of their terrible blunder, in having allowed the Emperor of Russia to manifest friendship where they have shown envy, and cordiality where they have exhibited jealousy and hatred. Should Russia engage against England in war, or should a rebellion occur in India, it is to be feared that our sympathy for our transatlantic kinsmen will be mitigated by their present attitude towards the United States. The exhibition which has been made of her singular inconsistency on the subject of Slavery has removed much of the respect which was felt for her. Her rejoicings over our predicted downfall, coming so soon after our extraordinary attentions to her Prince, were simply insulting. From our manifestations of Anglophilism, Russia and France might have abstained from any very cordial exhibition of their interest in our success; but they have shown a friendliness of feeling highly creditable, the more so as in contrast with the illiberality of the Liberal Government of England.

We watch with much interest the progress of Russia in the great experiment of emancipation, and trust that a general elevation in society will mark this magnificent manifesto of the liberality of the present Emperor, and that Russia may improve in all that constitutes the true glory and grandeur of a nation.

The New State of Kanawha.

Tuesday was the day appointed by the Convention of Western Virginia for taking the vote of the people upon the proposition to erect that portion of Virginia into a new State, to be called Kanawha. We are inclined to think that a very light vote has been cast. A majority of the votes given will, in all probability, be in favor of the new State. But we discover, in the popular manifestations that have attracted our attention, a lack of that confidence, either in the present or future, that would lead a people to any very energetic and definite attempts to adjust their internal government or external relations. This state of uncertainty will lead to the same result that a state of indifference would produce. But the one must not, in justice to the people of Western Virginia, be mistaken for the other.

There can be no doubt that the people of Western Virginia, possessing fully one-third of the territory of the State, and comprising nearly a quarter of a million of its free white population, are earnestly desirous to be severed forever from all political connection with the rest of the State. They have abundant reasons, social, economical and political, for this desire, and sooner or later their wishes must be met. The only question now raised against them is, as to the fitness of the present time for urging their proposition.

We have considered their case with some care, and are forced to admit that they have very strong reasons for insisting *now* upon a separation from the old State. That they have initiated their movement constitutionally, there can be no doubt. They have reorganized the Government of the State of Virginia, at Wheeling, thereby superseding the rebel State Government at Richmond. This new State Government has been acknowledged by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, in the most absolute, formal and solemn manner. All that the State Government at Richmond could ever have done, in its loyal days, to set off a new State in the West, the new State Government at Wheeling was perfectly competent to do, and has done. They have taken the necessary constitutional steps—they have initiated a new State—the people yesterday voted upon it. If they approved the act, the question must come before the next Congress, on the application of "Kanawha" to be admitted as a State into the Union.

There will be serious considerations, *pro* and *con.*, and a lively discussion will ensue. The holders of Virginia State bonds will object, because the loss of Kanawha, they say, will lessen their security. The Administration of the National Government will object, because they will feel that they lose *Virginia* by giving up the new Government of Virginia organized at Wheeling. They will say to 'Kanawha," wait awhile, till we put down treason at Richmond, and then you shall have your new State.

But the Western Virginians insist that they must be set free from the slave interest of Eastern Virginia now or never, for if they are remitted back as they are, to the old rebel State, the constitutional consent for their establishment never can be wrung from the angered Eastern tyrants. If there are potent political, geographical and social reasons for separating the populations of Western Virginia and the slave-holding parts of the State, it may be well doubted if a better opportunity will occur for accomplishing it than the present. Only let the matter of public indebtedness be honorably adjusted between the new State and the old.

WANTS TO COME HOME.—If we are to credit a paragraph that is going the rounds, CASSIUS M. CLAY, our Minister to Russia, has intimated that, "in view of the attitude of the rebels, he would prefer to surrender his present position, as Representative to Russia, and enter the army in defence of the Government." We don't see why he should not come home if he wishes to. CASSIUS, true to his name, is more an antique Roman than a red-tape diplomat. His mission, thus far, has produced one injudicious speech, one stupid letter and a religious manifesto addressed to "New Reformation" ALISON, published by that notorious quack in one of his pamphlets. Had there been any regard to the fitness of things, Mr. CLAY'S desire, expressed to the Administration early in the month of May, to exchange his twelve thousand dollar mission for a military position, would have met with the consideration it was entitled to. His own State, now in her crisis, requires the assistance of all her loyal sons, and the gallant Kentuckian could undoubtedly render immense service once on the native heath. Why should he not come?

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—We are indebted to Mr. J. H. UPTON, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association, for the following statement of loss of life at sea.

Few persons, who read in the reports of arrivals a paragraph stating that on a certain day a seaman fell from aloft, and was lost overboard, realize the number reached in the aggregate during the year. No record of these losses has heretofore been kept, and when we see that 181 lives have been lost during nine months by falling overboard alone, it may well excite inquiry whether there is not some defect in management on board our vessels, and whether some efficient device could not be adopted for handling sails from the deck.

This table is almost wholly made up of lives lost which are not reported in our ordinary tables of mortality:

	Jan.	Feb.	M'h.	Ap'l.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Tot'l.
Fell from aloft overboard	32	35	24	18	14	19	5	9	34	181
Lost or missing vessels	24	24	50	21	195	36	24	—	—	374
By stranded vessels	53	14	27	15	8	—	6	—	—	123
Collisions, foundering, &c.	31	1	5	106	1	—	8	9	5	166
Total	140	74	106	160	218	46	43	18	39	844

Political.

Senator GRANT, of the Ninth District, has been renominated by the Democrats for the State Senate. He voted against all appropriations for arming and equipping the militia and volunteers of the State, and in the Democratic State Convention voted for the ninth resolution.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET

A Convention of Loyal Citizens in Hyde County, N. C.

Declarations Against the Confederate Government.

A STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

October 12, 1861, will be long remembered in the State of North Carolina, when she shall have been, by the act of her own citizens, restored to that glorious Union that she was forced by fraud and treason to disown.

On that day a Convention of loyal citizens was held in Hyde County, for the purpose of declaring their undying love for the Government that their fore fathers gave them. The meeting was addressed in length by Hon. CHARLES H. FOSTER, of Hertford County. He said that no one instance was on record when they had been wronged or oppressed by the National Government, but, on the contrary, they had always had its protection, and that even then they could not come together as they had done were it not for the vicinity of the National troops at Fort Hatteras. No United States tax-collector had ever called upon them while the Confederate Government had already levied a tax that in that State alone would amount to abou twenty-five dollars a man, and this was for the purpose of carrying on the most infamous rebellion the world has ever known. He compared the present condition of the so-styled Confederate States to the "Reign of Terror" during the French Revolution. He also told them wherein almost every article and section of the Bill of Rights of North Carolina has been violated by the Confederates. He expressed his sincere belief that, should the Secessionists be successful in the present war, a monarchical or military despotism would be speedily established. Even now the well-known wishes of the people are disregarded, and it is openly declared that a poor man should not vote. North Carolina gave the overwhelming majority of 35,000 for the Union, and over 1,000 against holding a Convention to discuss the treasonable subject of secession. But such a Convention had met, and when they had succeeded in passing a secession ordinance, they, well knowing what its fate would be, refused to submit the obnoxious document to the people, and the State was declared out of the Union against the express wishes of a majority of 35,000 of her citizens, and now they were denied the privilege of voting at all. Each month of August, for years past, they had been called upon to vote, either for a Representative to the National Congress or a Governor of the State, but, in the August past, no such election was held or called.

After a few more remarks, the following resolutions were read, and passed unanimously and without discussion:

"By a meeting of citizens of North Carolina, held in Hyde County, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861,

Resolved, That we do hereby voluntarily and deliberately reaffirm our loyalty to the Government of the United States, and express our unalterable attachment to that Constitution which is the basis of the Union founded by our fathers.

Resolved, That while, as a law-abiding people, we accept the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, as they were prior to the treasonable and revolutionary innovations of the conspirators against the Union in this State, we do, nevertheless, utterly repudiate, reject and disavow all acts of any Convention or Legislature done in contravention of our primary and permanent allegiance to the Federal Government, or in derogation of its authority, as imposing no obligation that loyal citizens are bound to respect.

Resolved, That we owe no obedience to the commands of the Acting Governor of North Carolina, nor to any other public officers, however validly constituted, who have transferred the duty they owed to the Union to the spurious Government self-styled the Confederate States of America. They have vacated, by the fact of their treason, the positions to which they were elevated by a confiding, but betrayed, people; and the rightful power to fill their vacancies reverts to the loyal men among their constituents.

Resolved, That, no State authority existing which we can consistently recognize or obey, and desiring to secure the benefit of law and order, now virtually suspended amid the anarchy of usurpation, which prevails within our borders, we declare our wish for the establishment, at an early day, of a Provisional State Government for the loyal people of North Carolina."

There was something peculiarly impressive in this assemblage of brave men, bound together by their love of liberty—by their own action rendering themselves liable to death at any time they might fall into the hands of their would-be governors. The spectator could not help being carried back to the dawn of liberty, in the days of 1775-6. I imagined myself seated among our fathers, the rough, high-roofed unplastered building in which they were, the coarse homespun garments of the men, the expression of determination stamped upon their features, as they told their love of liberty and the Union, made the picture, and when their pastor rose and expressed his desire rather to die upon the field of battle, than allow one stain of treason to obscure a single star upon our banner, the illusion was complete. Who will say that the Union shall remain severed, when men like these form one tithe of the South's population? This was no accidental gathering of men possessed of opinions different from all their neighbors, but a free expression of the sentiments of a majority of the people of the whole State. And when our march through the State shall begin, in every town we go ot where the people are not watched and prevented by the rebel soldiers, we will find the Stars and Stripes flying, and open hearts and hands to welcome us as friends and protectors. May our full hopes in this be realized! The meeting was addressed in a patriotic speech by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, New-York Zouaves. After which a Committee was appointed to draw up a statement of grievances for publication, and the meeting adjourned.

Owing to the well-known Union sentiments of these people, they have been interfered with and injured in every possible way by the Secessionists. A few days ago, when the Twentieth Indiana Regiment abandoned Chicimocomac, the rebel troops that landed at that place and marched some twenty miles down the island, plundered as they went, entering every house, taking what little food they could find, carrying away what they could, and destroying what remained. They even tore up and burned women's and infants' clothing, leaving the wearers almost destitute of covering. What other excesses they might have committed, had not the shell from the *Monticello* forced them to a speedy evacuation, it is impossible to say.

There are over two thousand loyal people in the immediate vicinity of Cape Hatteras, (and under the protection of our troops,) who are almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and fast approaching to a condition of actual suffering. It is impossible for them to obtain an ounce of food from the mainland. A gentleman named O'NEIL, who for several years had charge of the Hatteras light, sent two of his sons in a schooner to the mainland to purchase corn, some weeks ago. The schooner was seized, and the young men sent to prison by the secession authorities, for no other crime than that the people of that neighborhood had taken the oath of allegiance. What little money the people have is mostly State money, and very few have even that, all kinds of trade having been entirely suspended for some months past.

If their brothers of the North cannot give them some assistance, in clothing and food, their sufferings this Winter will be fearful. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, Pastor of Hatteras Church, goes on to New-York, accompanied by Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, by the same steamer that I send this letter, to seek that aid. A noble stand has been taken by these people, and I am certain that the citizens of New-York will give the little that is necessary to maintain them in it. It will not be long before there is a Union Party in this State strong enough to maintain themselves. I hope for Mr. TAYLOR's speedy return, bringing with him substantial proofs of Northern sympathy with Southern loyalty.

HATTERAS INLET, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The following is the report of a Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Hyde County, North Carolina, to draw up a statement of grievances and a formal declaration of independence. It is sufficiently strong in its language to prove that its framers mean something:

"Appealing to that sacred right of protest and resistance, which is inherent in all oppressed communities, and with a firm trust in the Almighty ruler of mankind, whose good providence is declared in history, and who can never tolerate the permanent ascendency of wrong, we do hereby, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, deliberately and solemnly proclaim our independence of the spurious Government designating itself the Confederate States of America, and of the revolutionary and treasonable dynasty which now usurps the governing power of our own State. We repudiate the unwarranted arrogations of authority asserted by these bold, bad men—traitors alike to the Federal Union and to the people of North Carolina—we disclaim and disavow all participation or acquiescence in their two-fold treachery; we denounce their wanton crimes against Heaven and humanity; and we now and hereby reaffirm our unalienable allegiance to the Government of the United States, and resume all those elements and parts of sovereignty which belong, in subordination to the National Constitution, to the freemen of this Commonwealth.

In vindication of the justice of our cause, and in deference to the judgment of the world, we proceed to set forth some of the considerations which impel us to this Declaration.

The tyrants whom we now arraign before the tribunal of public conscience have sought to deprive us of the precious heritage of our American citizenship, won for us by the heroic toils of our sires of the Revolution, and handed down to us to be transmitted to our children.

They have not only attempted the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, but have addressed themselves to the sweeping mutilation of our municipal statutory law as embodied in the *Code* adopted 1st January, 1856.

They have violated nearly every section of that venerable work of our fathers, the *Bill of Rights*, which the State Constitution solemnly declares to be an integral portion of itself, and never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

They have placed us in the false attitude of revolt against a beneficent and protecting Government which has never done us an injustice, and which was full of blessings to us all.

They have made loyalty a crime, and betrayed many of our people into rebellion by false pretences and intimidation.

They have endeavored by the grossest falsehoods, persistently repeated, and by exaggerated appeals to prejudice and passion, to inflame our minds against our fellow-citizens whose intercourse with us has been productive only of benefits.

They have destroyed a commerce with our Northern brethren which afforded a means of livelihood to no small portion of our people, and thereby brought the horrors of starvation to our doors.

They have inaugurated a neighborhood warfare of the most cruel and unpitying ferocity, which spares neither age, sex nor condition, but which arrays brother against brother, father against son, and substitutes for the kindly intercourse of friend with friend a fiendish hatred, espionage, and persecution.

They have invaded the sacred precincts of the household, and sundered the dearest ties of human nature. They have torn husbands and fathers from their homes, and robbed families of their natural protectors.

They have perpetrated the most shocking barbarities, and established a reign of terror and alarm without precedent in civilized history.

They have countenanced outrages and bloodshed, and encouraged mobs and riots. They have sanctioned the proceedings of irresponsible and self-constituted Vigilance Committees and other bodies utterly unknown to the laws, tolerated with complacency their proscriptive and indiscriminate violence, and applauded their atrocious deeds.

They have brutally murdered inoffensive and harmless persons, some of them of great age, and who would have soon departed from amongst us in the ordinary course of nature.

They have offered rewards for the lives of freemen guilty of no cause, and put prices upon their heads.

They have organized fraud and falsehood, and made a system of robbery and theft.

They have taught our youth habitual disrespect of law, and inculcated lessons of sedition and unbridled license.

They have used every agency of bribery and corruption to consummate their ends.

They have invited foreign tyrants to our shores, and sought, through the intrigues of Commissioners abroad, to barter away our chartered liberties.

They have confiscated the property of citizens without just cause.

They have denied us the exercise of the elective franchise, and set at nought that provision of our organic law which affirms that elections ought to be often held.

They have destroyed the freedom of speech and of the Press.

They have arrested peaceful and unoffending citizens without due process of law, and suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*.

They have recklessly disregarded the will of the people to abide by the compact of National Union, as repeatedly declared in public meetings throughout the State, and by the emphatic and overwhelming vote of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, in February last.

They have set aside the solemn and deliberate disapproval of the machinations of the disunionists, pronounced by a majority of the people in refusing to authorize the call of a State Convention.

They have prostituted their official positions to the purposes of a secret and infamous conspiracy which had predetermined the destruction of the Union, regardless of popular dissent, and, in the unscrupulous zeal of their treason, they have assumed power without warrant, express or implied, in the Constitution.

They have arrogated the authority, through a Convention summoned with indecent haste, and acting in flagrant defiance of the wish of the people, to perform an act legally impossible, and therefore without effect or force, in decreeing the secession of this Commonwealth from the National Union. The ordinances of this Convention have never been submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have commissioned ten men as representatives of the State in a body called the Confederate Congress, unknown to and unauthorized by the laws, and occupying an attitude of open hostility to that Constitution which North Carolina has formally and definitely ratified and accepted as the supreme law of the land. And, as if to omit no incident of a complete disfranchisement, they have withheld from the electors the poor privilege of designating such representatives.

They have raised and kept up armies to crush the liberties and waste the substance of the people, and have subordinated the civil to the military power.

They have deprived the people of the right to bear arms in their defence, but have obliged them to assist in the unhallowed work of their own enslavement.

They have required excessive bail, imposed excessive fines, and inflicted cruel and unusual punishment.

They have instituted a system of illegal searches and seizures, in granting general warrants, whereby officers and messengers have been commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, and to seize persons not named, and whose offences were not particularly described and supported by evidence.

They have restricted the people of their right to assemble together to consult for their common good.

They have taken and imprisoned freemen, and disseized them of their freeholds, liberties and privileges, and outlawed and exiled them, and destroyed and deprived them of their life, liberty and property, contrary to the law of the land.

They have delayed and denied to freemen, restrained of their liberty, the remedy guaranteed by the Bill of Rights to inquire into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to remove it if unlawful.

They have allowed the people of the State to be made subject to the payment of illegal and exorbitant taxes and imposts without their consent.

They have denied our citizens the sacred and inviolable right of trial by jury in questions respecting property.

They have put freemen to answer criminal charges without presentment, indictment, or impeachment.

They have convicted freemen of crimes without the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open Court, as heretofore used.

They have disregarded the right of every man in criminal prosecution to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, compelled freemen to give evidence against themselves, and refused them a speedy and impartial trial.

They have suspended the laws and their execution without warrant or necessity, and permitted the prevalence of anarchy and disorder.

They have confounded the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government, which ought to be forever separate and distinct.

They have permitted the interference of persons from outside our boundaries in regulating our internal government and police, the right of which belongs solely and exclusively to the people of this State. They have welcomed armed invaders from other States to assist in the subjugation of our citizens.

They have secretly promulgated, and in some instances, openly proclaimed their purpose to confer official honors, and emoluments, and peculiar privileges upon a certain set of men separate from the community; to restrict the right of suffrage to a few, and to substitute a life tenure of public office for the term fixed by law.

They have practically annulled the cardinal axiom of popular government and initial declaration of our Bill of Rights that all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only.

Wherefore, from these tyrants and public enemies we now dissever ourselves, socially and politically, forever.

And with a full and lively sense of the responsibilities which our action devolves upon us, and reverently invoking the aid and guidance of Almighty God, we pledge to each other, for the maintenance of this solemn compact, our lives, our fortunes, and our solemn honor.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR.
CALEB B. STOWE,
WILLIAM O'NEIL.

HATTERAS, HYDE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

There is nothing new here in a military way. Gen. WILLIAMS has commenced strengthening the fortifications against a land attack, the only way in which the rebels can approach us. All the troops at this post are up and under arms for drill at 4 A. M. Coffee is served out to the men as soon as they are up, and breakfast an hour afterwards. Tattoo is beat at 7½ P. M., at 8 taps are beat, when lights are extinguished and everybody is supposed to be asleep.

The enemy's gunboats from Roanoke Island sometimes come in sight up the Sound, stay there a shor time and go out of sight again. And that's all the damage they do, or are likely to do, unless it be to the loyal on the island, who are too far away to be under the immediate protection of our troops. We have no gunboats here of sufficiently light draught to give them chase.

W. S. A.

CORRECTION.—The price of Tallow in the London Tallow Market per *City of Baltimore*, owing to a blunder of the telegraphers, was made to read as having advanced ½d. It should read Tallow firm, at 51s. per cwt.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Seward's Circular to the Governors—Its Propriety—No Change in Foreign Policy—Spain and San Domingo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

I confess my surprise at the prevalent disposition among Northern journals to find fault with Mr. SEWARD's timely circular to the Governors of States, calling upon them to anticipate the danger of a possible foreign war, by fortifying their frontiers at every assailable point. It is not probable that the fortifications he recommends will be needed; but the surest way to guarantee the continuance of external peace is to be prepared for war. This was one of WASHINGTON'S cardinal maxims; and it is quite certain that in the event of hostilities with foreign Powers, growing out of the talked-of interference with the blockade, the Administration would be universally censured if it were caught unprepared. No course could be adopted so well calculated to invite insult and invasion as to leave our coasts and frontiers exposed. It was this very condition of a lack of preparation which caused the rebellion. If the country had had thirty thousand troops to march immediately to the scene of revolt last Spring, the whole enterprise would have been nipped in the bud. But the quietists, then as now, insisted that any effort of the General Government to assert its authority would exasperate the Secessionists and make matters worse. Instead of attacking them before their rebellion assumed the formidable proportions of a civil war, our authorities quietly waited for them to throw up sand batteries at Charleston, seize the arsenals, and assail us with our own weapons. The result is before us. Instead of a local revolt we have a widespread revolution, operating under a regular Government, and all this has come to pass under the let-alone policy, dictated by cowardice, treachery and imbecility.

No nation ever commanded respect, or secured immunity from attack by refraining from preparations for war. All history demonstrates that just the reverse of this is true; and if we show ourselves ready to submit to insult, as one of your cotemporaries has advised, we may not only expect insult but invasion. The English Government and aristocracy have shown a spirit of hostility to our institutions which cannot be misunderstood. They rejoice at what they regard as our approaching downfall; and we should be foolishly confiding to doubt that they will do whatever lies in their power to contribute to the success of their hopes. SIR E. BULWER LYTTON gave expression, in his recent Agricultural speech, to the latent wish of every genuine monarchist in England—at any rate, to that of every enemy of Republicanism. He declared that the maintenance of our Union, by the overshadowing power it was destined to acquire, threatened the independence of other nations, and on this account he fondly predicted a permanent dissolution of the Union, and thought that nothing could be more desirable. It is this hope which has caused the class to which BULWER LYTTON belongs to stifle their Anti-Slavery convictions, and to sympathize with the rebels in their diabolical scheme of founding an empire upon the basis of perpetual Slavery, fed and nourished by a revival of the African Slave-trade.

The United States should in no respect change or modify its foreign policy in consequence of the present rebellion. Whatever we have claimed for ourselves in eras of prosperity, we should claim now. We cannot do less without lowering our crest, and without seriously damaging our cause. We were never in a position to do more damage to a foreign enemy than at this moment. We have five times as many men under arms as ever before rallied to our standards; and if any foreign Power should so far forget its interests and its honor, as to come to the rescue of the Pro-Slavery rebels, we have more men to meet them, whether in the North or the South, than at any former time. If England thinks that she can indemnify herself for the loss of cotton, by waging war upon her best customer in whatever she produces, let her come on. We, at least, are no longer dependent upon her for manufactures, and if she can dispense with the grain and other articles which she now receives at our hands, we can keep them at home. But England will never dream of assailing us, unless we are so craven as to throw ourselves at her feet and beg her not to do so. If she finds us wholly destitute of spirit, and afraid to prepare for war, while she is sending regiment after regiment to Canada, and while her organs of public opinion are giving vent to their malignant criticisms, and their sinister predictions, it is not at all improbable that she may interpose her imperative advice in our domestic affairs. "To be weak is to be miserable," and a loss of spirit and the sense of honor is the worst of all weaknesses.

In this connection, it is not out of place to say, that the recent conduct of Spain, in reference to St. Domingo and Mexico, has evidently been based on the assumption that the power of this Government is gone, and that she has nothing to fear from this quarter. It is not known to the public what the Government has done in the premises, but it may be hoped that the "Monroe doctrine" has been reiterated in the ears of European diplomats; and that the intimation has been given that a day of reckoning will soon come, when it will be put in force. That doctrine was asserted forty years ago, when the power of this Government was scarcely a tithe of what it is to-day—when our national revenue was not greater than that of New-York City at present, and when our army was not greater than the force which New-Jersey has now in the field. Yet it was respected by foreign Governments, and has scarcely ever been infringed until the recent conquest of St. Domingo by Spain.

OBSERVER.

Another Map.

A very excellent map of the District of Columbia and the surrounding country, is published by J. H. HIGGINSON. It exhibits the country from Aquia Creek to Harper's Ferry, with a part of Maryland, showing the Fortifications, Roads, Canals, &c. The map is drawn from official sources, and such ample space is alloted for the execution of the work that towns and villages, rivers and creeks do not run into each other, to the confusion of all who endeavor to trace their location or source. The bristling fortifications which environ Washington, will prove comforting to those who think the Capital in danger.

Large Fire at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Oct. 25.

The extensive foundry and machine-shop of Messrs. HINCKLEY & EGERY, in this City, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $25,000; insurance, $10,500.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool *via* Londonderry, sailed at 9:30 o'clock, this morning, with 22 cabin and 116 steerage passengers.

Death of John J. Slingerland.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Hon. JOHN J. SLINGERLAND, Ex-Member of Congress from the Albany District, died this afternoon of inflammation of the lungs.

Political.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The People's Assembly District Conventions were held to-day. HENRY MIX was nominated in the First, A. A. WEMPLE in the Third, and W. G. WEED in the Fourth.

The same gentlemen were also nominated by the Republicans to-day.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 25.

The Republican Committee have filled the vacancies in the State ticket by nominating JOHN NESMITH, of Lowell, for Lieutenant-Governor, and DWIGHT FOSTER for Attorney-General.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Friday's Doings in San Francisco.

GEN. SUMNER EN ROUTE FOR THE EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Oct. 25.

Announcement is just made of the completion of the Overland Telegraph. The Pacific to the Atlantic sends greeting, and may both oceans be dry before a foot of all the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our united country.

Nothing important has occurred in California within a week.

Sailed on the 21st inst., steamer *Orizaba* for Panama, having on board a million dollars in treasure, of which eight hundred and seventy thousand is for New-York.

Among the *Orizaba's* passengers are: Gen. Sumner, Senator Nesmith, Col. Merchant; Capts. Judd, Stewart, Hendrickson, Kootes; Lieuts. Upham, Gillis, Willeston, Sinclair, Warner, Hardin, Lippall, all of the United States Army.

Arrived, 21st, schooner *Neva*, (no longer suspected of privateering intentions,) from Japan; 22d, ship *Nonpariel*, from Boston; whalers *Carib* and *Henry Kneeland*, from a successful Arctic cruise.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Panama*, for Coquimbo; 18th, *Magnet*, for Hong Kong; *Swordfish*, for do.; 21st, *Galatia*, for Liverpool; *Herald of the Morning*, for London.

The market last week was rather buoyant, with an improved business from first hands.

Captains BRIGGS and GREEN, of the United States Navy, Ex-Senator GWIN and CALHOUN BENHAM, lef somewhat quietly in the *Orizaba*. Their names are withheld from publication in the passenger list.

Four hundred and forty regular troops and 10,000 stand of arms have been forwarded by the *Orizaba*.

Arrived on the 16th, ships *Inspector* and *Oracle* from Liverpool; 21st, *Commonwealth* from Boston.

Isthmus butter is firm at 30c.; speculative sales of candles are being made at 23c.@24c. Coffee has slightly improved. Wheat is lower. Most other articles are steady.

The official vote for Governor, in California, was incorrectly transmitted over the wires. It should be as follows:

Stanford, (Republican.) 56,336
McConnell, (Breckinridge Democrat,) 32,751
Conness, (Douglas Democrat,) 30,009

Communication With San Francisco.

REPLY OF HIS HONOR, MAYOR WOOD, TO THE DISPATCH FROM MAYOR TESCHERMACHER.

The following is the response of Mayor WOOD to the dispatch of Mayor TESCHERMACHER, of San Francisco:

To the Mayor of San Francisco:

New-York returns her greetings to San Francisco. Let the Union, thus so happily consummated between them, ever remain unimpaired.

The Union forever—whether between the East and and the West or the North and the South—let it be continued and preserved.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Mayor of this city has received a greeting from the Mayor of San Francisco, and sent an appropriate response thereto.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Interesting Session—A Full County Ticket Nominated.

The above Convention met, last evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the long room on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, FREDERICK A. CONKLIN, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs. JOHN J. SHAW, of the Eighth Ward, and LEWIS. H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward, Secretaries.

The roll of delegates having been called by wards, it was found that all the latter were represented quite fully, but some time was spent in supplying vacancies and accepting substitutes.

The question having been asked whether a policeman is entitled to a seat in the Convention, the Chairman stated clearly that while a member of the police would be entitled to be present anywhere at a public meeting for the purpose of preserving order, he certainly could not participate in the proceedings, and that any departure from the rule, if brought to his attention, he would remedy it.

A person in the uniform of the police was at once designated, and promptly requested by the Chair to withdraw, which he immediately did.

All other persons not members, excepting representatives of the Press, were also requested to retire from the room.

After several changes and substitutions had been effected, the report of the Committee of Seven appointed to confer with Committees of other organizations, was read by their chairman, Mr. J. V. GRIDLEY. Embodied in the minutes of its proceedings was the following letter from WILLIAM R. STEWART, Esq., in reply to a letter of inquiry from the Committee touching his views, in connection with the nomination as Republican candidate for the Sheriffalty:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: This morning I received your note of the 25th inst., inquiring my views in respect to the best course to be pursued by the Conference Committee appointed by the Republican County Convention in reference to a County ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, and requesting to know whether if nominated for the office of Sheriff, I would accept the nomination.

In reply, I would say that my settled opinion for a long time past has been that the success of a political party depends not only upon the principles which it advocates, but also upon the character of its candidates for office, and the strict maintenance of its organization and the support of its candidates. Yet while I hold this opinion in respect to ordinary times, I must say that the present important crisis through which our country is passing, in my view calls for the laying aside of all party questions and minor considerations, and the uniting of men of all creeds and opinions in the upholding and maintenance of our Constitution and Government.

The course pursued by the State Central Committee, and afterwards carried into effect by the State Convention in nominating candidates irrespective of party, or in accepting and indorsing the nominations made by the Convention of the People, meets with my hearty approval. And if an honorable union can be effected in this county, and carried out in the same spirit and with the same unanimity as in the State nominations, it would tend to bring about a state of things most desirable and earnestly to be sought after in this, our country's "time of need," when every man ought to be ready and willing to make every sacrifice to protect the inheritance so dearly purchased by our forefathers.

I perceive by the proceedings of our County Convention, that it nominated an entire and complete county ticket, and that I was named as candidate for the office of Sheriff. Now, in order to carry out the views hereinbefore expressed, and to follow the example of the State Convention, it becomes necessary that some of the nominees should be withdrawn.

I have always expressed my opposition to the making of any office so lucrative as to cause it to be sought after only for its emoluments, and as I do not seek or desire to hold any office where the only object to be attained is the receipt of its income, and as I could not accept such an office as that of Sheriff, without great prejudice to my private business, I should be compelled to decline the nomination for Sheriff, if tendered to me. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. STEWART.

To JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq., Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Republican County Convention.

The letter was received with much applause.

The report also presented for the consideration of the Convention the following ticket as the one agreed upon between them and the People's Union Conference Committee, and adopted in the Nominating Convention of the latter organization, viz.:

Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Joseph Hoxie.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Coroners—Dr. Louis Naumann, Dr. J. W. Ranney, John Wildey, Edward Collins.

Mr. KEYSER, of the Ninth, moved the adoption of the ticket as reported.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER moved that the Convention proceed, *viva voce*, to nominate a candidate for the Sheriffalty, and that none but good Republicans be placed upon the ticket.

Opposition was made to this proposition on the ground that the People's Union Convention had not acted in good faith with the Republicans in their selection of another than the promised candidate for District-Attorney.

To this it was replied that the present was purely a County Convention, and had nothing to do with the judiciary, and that the People's Union had nominated the whole ticket put up by the Republicans, excepting only the candidates for the Sheriffalty and District-Attorneyship.

Mr. SPENCER hereupon proceeded to advocate very warmly the nomination of a straight ticket, and yet spoke with much feeling and animation of the services of Democrats in the present struggle with rebellion, alluding eloquently to the wounds of Col. COGGSWELL and the losses of the Tammany Regiment in the late disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff. This political cry of Union, he said, was a mere bubble that would soon burst. It meant plunder! All parties were trying who should shout it the loudest, but their real objects were power and office. Everybody was for Union. There was no dispute on that score, and such being the case he insisted that the true course which had resulted so gloriously elsewhere, and was now being pursued strictly in Iowa and Wisconsin, was the nomination of a straight Republican ticket. What possible influence the election for County officers here would have upon national affairs he was unable to see. Even should so determined a course entail temporary defeat, it was better to endure that than to sacrifice principle by compromises which merely revived all sorts of political fossils and placed them in power. In 1856, the Republican Party beaten, and with JAMES BUCHANAN in the White House, was stronger than it ever before had been! [Great applause.]

Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN, of the Twenty-first Ward, replied at length and with much force and eloquence to Mr. SPENCER, combating his line of argument, and recommending a Union ticket. He denied that any party had soldiers in the field. [Tremendous applause.] All were the champions of the Union and its Government. Mr. VAN BUREN then denounced the position of Tammany Hall and its "atrocious" ninth resolution passed at Syracuse, and after declaring his preference of his country to party, amid the plaudits of the Convention, announced his support of the ticket presented.

After some further debate, in which Mr. BORST, of the Sixth, Mr. KEYSER and others participated, in relation to the merits of Mr. BROWN and other candidates, Mr. BRENNAN, of the Sixth, moved as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. SPENCER, to substitute the name of Mr. VULTE for that of Mr. BROWN.

After a variety of parliamentary tactics, during which Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, in an impressive address, opposed the nomination of Mr. VULTE, the amendment was put to the yeas and nays, and lost by a vote of 62 to 44.

The original motion was then taken up, after a struggle for the previous question, and carried—63 yeas to 45 nays—and, upon motion of Mr. SPENCER seconded by Mr. BRENNAN, the whole ticket, as above given, was declared unanimously adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the Convention then, at 10½ o'clock, adjourned with redoubled cheering for the nominees.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The Republicans of this District have nominated Mr. GEORGE W. SOUTHWICK.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Note from Mr. Hutchings.

The following note explains itself, it being only necessary to add, that the announcement which it contradicts was made to our reporter by a delegate to the Convention which has the nomination in charge:

No. 249 BROADWAY, Oct. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that I am announced, in the political column of this day's issue, as having received the Republican nomination for Assembly for the Fourteenth District. I beg leave to state, that I have received no such nomination, and it is my impression that none has been made. Your reporter has been either wilfully or unintentionally imposed on. The notice is calculated to do me great injustice, as it may give the impression to some that I have assumed to have a nomination, when in fact I have not.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EIGHT BLINDFOLD GAMES OF CHESS.—Friday evening Mr. JAMES LEONARD successfully accomplished the difficult task of playing eight blindfold games of chess, simultaneously, at the Morphy Rooms, Broadway, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the votaries of the game, who manifested deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. LEONARD's opponents were Messrs. Chadwick, Marks, Bryant, Apgar, Gilberg, Belcher, Switzen and Seward. The latter was mated on the 20th move, and Mr. BRYANT on the 24th; Mr. MARKS, mated on the 12th move, by an error on Mr. LEONARD's part. Mr. CHADWICK drew the game, and the remainder resigned, save BELCHER, he winning. The games were all more or less characterized by brilliant play on the part of Mr. LEONARD, and but few errors occurred to mar the success of the difficult undertaking.

PRISONERS RELEASED.—The following prisoners were on Friday released from Fort Lafayette, on taking the oath of allegiance: ELIAS V. SCHANBEL, a Pennsylvania politician and stump speaker, who was arrested for treasonable language; Capt. CHAS. M. HAGELIN, a Swede, who was arrested for conveying passengers to a Southern port, but whose innocence of any treasonable intent has been thoroughly established; J. J. SHAFER, a Canadian, claiming to be an officer in the British army, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was therefore allowed to remain in prison. He was arrested for carrying letters to the rebels.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officers TRAVERS and PALMER, of the Eighth Precinct, on Friday arrested MARGARET HAYS and ELLEN BURNS, upon the complaint of Mrs. MARY HENRY, of No. 403 Canal-street, who charges that on the evening of the 24th inst. the accused entered her rooms, at the place above stated, during her absence, and stole therefrom blankets, pillows, bolsters, shawls, dresses, sheets, skirts, one clock, and several other articles, in all valued at $39 50. Justice KELLY committed the accused for trial.

THE COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.—The naval officer and a large party of invited guests, including a number of gentlemen from the Surveyor's office, proceeded down the bay yesterday in the United States revenue steam-cutter *Tiger*, Capt. J. C. LAWLER. They will visit the different cutters on the route, and then proceed to inspect the Sandy Hook fortifications. DELMONICO's wagon made several visits to the *Tiger* before starting.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER, on Friday, held an inquest upon the body of JOHN CONNALL, who died from injuries accidentally received at the Novelty Iron Works, on the 8th inst. Deceased was 41 years of age and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored man, named JARED WASHINGTON, was found, on Friday, in the East River, near Pier No. 44. Deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, and formerly kept a grocery in Canada West. He came here a few days ago with a party of about two hundred other colored men, with the intention of sailing for Hayti. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.—Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky, has consented to remain in town and speak at the ratification of State and County Union Ticket, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, FREDERICK JAMES AUSTIN, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in 91st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VINCENT.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, suddenly, Col. EDWARD VINCENT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

COX.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Postley, No. 68 West 32d-st., GEO. H. COX, aged 39 years and 1 month.

Notice of funeral will be given on Monday.

CARTER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 25, Mrs. ELIZA CARTER, beloved wife of William Carter.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 336 West 12th-st., this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 27, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

☞ Keene, N. H., papers please copy.

DARLING.—In Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 26, WILLIAM S. DARLING, an old resident of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, William A. and Samuel E., and of his son-in-law, George L. Wood, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of William A. Darling, No. 96 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye, Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Fall and Winter Dress Hat for gentlemen, just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 113 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 561.—OCT. 26, 1861.
44, 34, 58, 59, 62, 31, 70, 10, 18, 45, 46, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 562.—OCT. 26, 1861.
58, 51, 24, 74, 70, 32, 41, 30, 49, 71, 13, 67, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
ONE, TWO AND
THREE DOLLARS EACH.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE age, a member of the bar, is desirous of procuring a situation in some respectable law office, as managing clerk, and to do the ordinary business; fully competent; remuneration moderate; references unexceptionable. Address LEX, Box No. 190, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES.—COL. JOHN E. BENDIX. Headquarters No. 480 Broadway. This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,048 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. B. ELDER,
QUARTERMASTER A. SEELEY,
Recruiting Officers.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.—A special meeting of this association will be held at headquarters (National Guard Armory,) on Monday evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of Col. STEVENS.

TAYLOR, Adjutant.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION COUNTY TICKET,
And the People's State nominations made at Syracuse, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1861.

The people of the County of New-York, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble
IN MASS MEETING,
At the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations made by the People's Union Convention of the following candidates:

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke.
Superior Court—Lewis B. Woodruff.
Common Pleas—Murray Hoffman, John R. Brady.
Marine Court—Hiram Ketchum, Sr.
District Attorney—Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr.
Supervisor—Orison Blunt.
Sheriff—Josiah W. Brown.
County Clerk—Joseph Hosie.
Coroners—Dr. Louis Nauman, Dr. J. W. Ranney, John Wildey, Edward Collins.

The following speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Kentucky,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
Hon. IRA HARRIS,
D. D. FIELDS,
JAMES R. WHITING,
HORACE GREELEY,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
HENRY C. MURPHY,
CURTIS NOYES, and others.

The Union-loving men of New-York, without distinction of party, who desire to sustain the Government in the vigorous prosecution of
THE WAR FOR THE UNION,
are expected to convene in their strength, preparatory to a united vote at the polls in November next. The heart of the people of New-York beats only for the Union, and its voice must proclaim that fact to the world.

WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

ROBERT BEATTY, WM. C. CONNER, } Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
For Senator, Fifth District,
THOMAS LITTLE.

FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTOGRAPH.
The next HERALD OF PROGRESS will contain
A PSYCHROMETRICAL READING
OF THE CHARACTER OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.
Ready Oct 29. Price, Four cents.
For sale by the News-dealers, and at
No. 274 Canal-st.

AT CONNER'S,
No. 377 Bowery, next to 5th-st.,
Is the place to buy your
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Go try it.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say: Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 5s,'74,coup. 83	25 N. Y. Cen. R. 77⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.. 93¾	225 do 77⅛
500 Treas.6 ℔c.2 Year 99⅞	100 do s10 77¼
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds.,'77 82	50 do s60 77
2,000 Va. State 6s 47¾	50 Erie Railway 31⅛
2,000 do 47⅜	150 do 31
1,500 N. C. State 6s 60	200 Mich. Cen. R. 48⅜
15,000 Missouri State 6's 43¾	100 M. So.&N.I. G. S'k 38
8,000 do 43⅜	50 do 37¾
10,000 do b60 43⅜	100 do 37⅞
1,000 Cal. State 7's 81½	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p b10 65¼
1,000 Hud. R. s. f. bds. 95	200 do 65⅛
7,000 M.C. 8 p.c.bds,old 92	10 Cl., Col. & Cin. R. 98
1,000 Hl. C. R. bds 88	100 Gal. & Chic R. b30 70
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtg. 30½	50 do 70
1,000 M. So. F. Bs. 80	100 do 69⅞
2,000 do 80⅛	700 Clev. & Tol. R. 35⅛
1,000 Mil. & P.DuC.1m. 81	900 do s10 35⅛
30 Bank of Commerce 82⅛	50 do 35⅛
25 American Ex. Bk. 82	200 do b10 35⅛
14 Marine Bank 80	100 do b10 35⅝
8 Park Bank 94	300 Chi. & R. I. R. 50⅛
10 Pacific M. S. Co. 92	200 do 50⅝
50 do 91¾	100 do 50⅜
50 do 91⅞	50 do s10 50⅝
7 Mil. & P. du Ch. R. 17¼	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 62

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Board of Brokers held but one session, and that a dull one, at the Stock Exchange to-day. The printed list is one of the lightest of the week, being seriously affected by the question of increased and arbitrary commissions, the discussion of which has evidently either superseded speculative orders at the Board, or transferred them to the Street, where the business is openly done on lighter charges and to a considerable extent in the presence and by direction of the principal to the operation. In the afternoon, to-day, the roll of Stocks was called over in the ante-room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, by a junior member of one of the regular Stock Exchange firms, as it was done by one of the older members of the Exchange last Saturday, and upon this a spirited business was done, at an advance of ½@⅝ ℔ cent. on the prices of the morning. At 4 o'clock the final quotations, after numerous sales through the list, were about as follows, compared with the printed list of the regular Board in the morning, the market closing firm:

	Sat., P. M.	Sat., A. M.
United States 6s, 1861	94	93¾
Missouris	43¾	43⅜
Pacific	92¾	91⅞
N. Y. Central	77⅝	77¼
Erie	31¾	31⅛
Erie Preferred	51¾	51
Michigan Central	49	48½
Michigan Southern	18	17¾
Michigan Preferred	38	37⅝
Galena	70¼	69⅞
Toledo	35¾	35½
Rock Island	51	50¾

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $1,605,596—including $342,107 for Treasury Notes and $74,000 for Customs; payments, $2,643,818—including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes; balance, this afternoon $7,330,763

SPECIE PER STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

G. S. Stephenson & Co.	£1,240	H. Saultier & Wierum	£500
Ross W. Wood & Son	500	Dr. E. Sagurthy	1,080
Total			£3,320

Money in Paris—Bank of France.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

The reduction of £3,240,000, shown in the present monthly return, of the bullion of the Bank of France, is not greater than might have been anticipated, considering that the recent importations of wheat are supposed to have been to the value of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 sterling, that the full maturity of the Commercial Treaty on the 1st inst. caused a temporary increase of the payments to England for experimental supplies of manufactured goods, and that French capitalists, unwarned by the symptoms of approaching pressure at home, had subscribed a considerable amount to the late Italian loan of £20,000,000. The total of specie now held, although £2,000,000 less than at the beginning of the year, still amounts to £12,160,000, and is equal to 40 ℔ cent. of the note circulation, while it is also to be remarked that a heavy withdrawal at this period is by no means uncommon, and that the return for the corresponding month of 1860 showed a falling off of £2,840,000. Under the circumstances, however, the credit just opened in London for £2,000,000 must undoubtedly appear but a small palliative to meet the exigencies of the case as a substitute for the legitimate remedy of a further and continuous advance of the rate of discount. The only hope that it may prove sufficient must be founded on the possibility that the magnitude of the drain just witnessed may be attributable to a fortuitous combination of causes which have already in a great measure ceased to exist. The purchases of wheat thus far effected appear to have been considered sufficient, at all events, for the time; the payments for such of our manufactured goods as may find their way to France under the treaty, are not likely henceforth to exceed the increase in the orders from this country for French articles, and the true remedy for the too large subscription to the Italian loan is at all times available by the sale in Italy at some moderate sacrifice of the scrip thus taken. The best encouragement just now consists in the accounts of the vintage, which appear to be unusually favorable. With regard to the effect to be produced on the London money-market by the draughts upon us for £2,000,000, there is nothing to excite the least anxiety. In fact, for us it is a very timely and wholesome operation. The tendency of the Continental exchanges was so much in our favor that there was every prospect of our rate of discount being driven down to 3 ℔ cent. at the Bank, and 2¾ in the open market. At the moment when the want of employment for our capital was thus likely to make itself felt, it is advantageous to find that there is a customer ready to pay us good terms for a moderate supply. There is not much reason to suppose that the measure will cause any actual withdrawal from the stock of specie we at present possess, since the amount of the credit will probably even still be insufficient to meet the demand which centres at Paris for bills on London to pay claims, which, if bills were not to be had, would have to be remitted in gold or produce. Some persons have fancied it probable that the Bank of France, instead of selling the bills in Paris, may cause them to be sent to London on its own account with directions for the sums they represent to be transmitted in gold. But the result would in the course of a few days be just the same, because the parties in Paris who have remittances to make, and who would have purchased these bills if they had been thrown upon the market, would then be obliged to send us specie, so that the gold would simply go backward and forward. Finally, it is to be borne in mind that every effect the measure may now have in sustaining our rates of discount will be reversed when the period of repayment to us arrives. We know at present that our means are more than sufficient for all our wants. Whether such will be the case three or four months hence, is a point which no one can determine. It is, therefore, an additional element in favor of a permanently quiet money market to be assured that there is a supply in reserve for whatever contingencies may present themselves at the beginning of 1862.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

	October.	September.
Capital of the Bank	f.91,250,000	f.91,250,000
Capital, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition	2,316,503	2,316,503
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	766,439,725	757,199,875
Bank notes to order	5,051,031	4,821,819
Receipts payable at sight	6,038,185	6,500,018
Treasury account	57,566,648	119,827,098
Sundry accounts current	117,927,124	112,058,137
Sundry accounts current with branch banks	27,306,118	31,783,996
Dividends payable	1,259,376	1,627,502
Disc'nts, sundry interests	3,335,817	1,992,315
Commision on deposits	10,434,544	7,245,353
Rediscounted six months	1,936,567	1,936,567
Sundries	3,696,424	1,017,631
Total	f.1,210,915,815	f.1,256,932,568

CREDITOR.

	October.	September.
Cash in hand	f.80,089,354	f.89,409,516
Cash in the branch banks	224,671,874	296,405,454
Commercl. bills overdue	792,193	753,623
Commercial not yet due	279,927,065	235,395,358
Do. in the branch banks	290,908,275	271,061,734
Advanced on bullion	27,151,918	38,682,834
Do. by the branch banks	5,509,600	6,254,400
Do. on French securities	19,864,700	19,840,900
Do. by the branch banks	9,377,500	10,178,200
Do. on railway securities	34,874,600	36,510,000
Do. by the branch banks	21,400,650	20,762,550
Do. on Credit Foncier	494,400	627,000
Do. on branch banks	185,000	183,100
Do. to State June 30, 1848	30,000,000	30,000,000
Govern't stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Do. disposable	54,514,796	54,514,797
Hotel and furn. of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property	6,012,216	6,008,939
Expenses of management	1,364,068	918,977
Sundries	25,420,306	22,443,834
Rentes Immobilisées	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total	f.1,210,915,815	f.1,256,932,568

The Lumber Trade.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 26.

The lumber trade of this country was for years confined to New-England, and particularly the present State of Maine. Within the past *ten* years trade has greatly changed its direction, and within the past five years almost wholly. The home trade in lumber has pressed to the extremes—from the Penobscot to the Great Lakes. In 1851, a member of a firm in the lumber business, this city, conceived the idea of working Western and Canada lumber for the Boston market, a long experience having satisfied him that the forests of Maine would, in a short time, become essentially deficient in the supply of some of the most desirable qualities of lumber for building and shipping. To show what has been the result of this enterprise, we can state that the sales made by this firm in the first year afterwards (1852) were not over three hundred and fifty thousand feet. Now they sell about *twenty-five millions* annually. The business has already outgrown the proportions of one concern, and there are others here who are engaged in the business as agents of Western and Canada houses.

This lumber now takes the precedence for shipping over all other kinds; its widths, its lengths, and its adaptedness to carriage all excel the Eastern lumber. It is taken mostly from the forests of Michigan, Upper Canada and Western New-York, and is conveyed to the seaboard by way of the canals and the St. Lawrence, and by railroad *via* Ogdensburgh and Burlington. The better qualities are sent in large quantities to the West Coast of South America, California and Australia.

The traffic in Eastern lumber has decreased proportionately; where our old firms ten years since used to average a cargo per day from the Penobscot and Kennebec, they scarcely average a cargo per week.

It has been supposed by many that we were dependent on the South for hard pine, or rather that we could not find a substitute for hard pine. It is scarcely twenty years since that the first lot of common river sawed boards arrived in this City from Mobile. The trade has grown since then. In 1845 the shipbuilders of Boston sent out men all through the South to cut hard pine and oak for shipbuilding, and from this and also from the fact that hard pine boards were generally accepted as the best for certain purposes, we have come to believe that we could not do without the Southern lumber. This is a mistake.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 20,543 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. and 516 bags Corn Meal, 212,902 bush. Wheat, 101,085 bush. Corn, 1,360 bush. Rye, 10,760 bush. Barley, 12,893 bush. Oats, 2,200 bush. Malt, 2,605 packages Provisions, and 838 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES have been more sought after at $5 25 for Pots and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 697 bbls., including 539 bbls. Pots and 158 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 150 hhds. 1st No. 1 Quercitron at $27½@$28, and some of a favorite brand at $31 ℔ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The regular trade demand has been very moderate, mainly to fill orders from Western and near by dealers, who are not disposed to purchase freely. The supply adapted to the Fall trade is fair. The inquiry for army goods is brisk, and as the stock of such is much reduced, prices favor sellers. The main employment of manufacturers is derived from the production of this kind of stock, the want of which is still pressing. The current quotations for the various styles are as follows: men's sewed army regulation bootees, $1 85@$2; men's pegged do., $1 25@$1 30; men's sewed army regulation cavalry boots, $3@$3 50; men's pegged do., $2 50@$2 75; men's thick boots. D. S. and half D. sole, $2@$2 50; men's do., and split, poorer grades, $1 25@$1 75; men's kip and calf boots extra, $2@$2 50; men's kip and split boots, poorer grades, $1 25@$1 75; boys' thick kip and A calf boots, $1@$1 50; youths' do. do., 75c.@$1 10; men's calf and pegged boots, $2 25@$3; men's kip thick and split brogans, 60c.@$1 10; boys' do. do., 50c.@80c.; youths' do. do., 30c.@50c.; women's calf, goat, kid and enameled boots, 65c.@70c.; women's do. do. balmorals, $1@$1 25; misses' do. do. boots, 65c.@75c; misses' do. do. balmorals, 80c.@$1; child's do. do. boots, 45c.@50c.; child's do. do. balmorals, 55c.@65c.; women's grain, kip and split boots, 55c.@80c.; misses' do. do., 50c.@65c.; child's do. do., 35c.@45c.; ladies' city-made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; ladies' eastern do., 50c.@$1; child's fancy shoes of different kinds, 25c.@62½c.; men's rubber overshoes, 83c.; ladies' do. do., 62½c. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of that city, the Boot and Shoe market is quite firm, and prices are gradually tending upward, particularly on boots, but as yet the price of goods have not kept pace with the rapid advance in leather and stock of all kinds. Western orders have come in quite freely this week, mostly from Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and the amount of goods going forward is pretty large. The New-England trade continues pretty active, and quite a number of buyers are purchasing. For the Provinces also, the demand continues very good. Manufacturers are fully employed, mostly on army goods, but the present high prices of stock will take off all profit on goods contracted for a short time ago. The Hide Market sustains the full prices noticed last week, and upper leather, which is scarce, has again advanced 1c. ℔ lb., but closes comparatively quiet at the improvement. For California there continues to be a fair inquiry and advices from that market report no material change. 733 cases have been shipped this week by the *Blandina Dudley*, for San Francisco. From New-York no shipments. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,123	3,477
Since Jan. 1	76,487	167,610
Total	77,610	171,087

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Java, at 21c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 18½c., and 350 bags Rio, at 15½c.@16c. ℔ lb., usual terms. In Boston 3,000 packets Java were sold, on private terms.

COTTON—The market is quiet, but prices are sustained. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18¾
Middling, ℔ lb	22	22⅛	22¼	22½
Good Middling, ℔ lb	22½	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A brisk export demand prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for extra State. The receipts have been moderate. Prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. Trade brands have been very firm, but not active. Sales since our last, 31,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 85, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 05@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 60@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 20 @ $6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, including superfine at $5 40@$5 45; extra at $5 65@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 10 afloat or $3 20 from store, for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers, at decidedly firmer prices. A large portion of the receipts, reported since our last, had been sold to arrive, and the available supply to-day was quite moderate. Liberal purchases were made for future delivery. The reported sales, since our last, have been 286,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 38; Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 46, for poor to choice; Amber do. at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 29@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 27½, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 24; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 17@$1 22; Red State at $1 30@$1 33; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48; Amber do., choice, $1 38 ℔ bush. Corn has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export, and prices of sound have advanced materially. Sales 243,000 bushels, part from second hands and to arrive, at 58c.@61c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60½c.@61c. for sound; 61c.@63c. for Western Yellow, and 66c.@67c. for Western White ℔ bush. Oats are in moderate request, including Canadian, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c., and State at 41½c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 74c.@76c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@80c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels, at our quotations. Barley continues in good request, at previous prices; sales 13,300 bushels, including Canada, part at 70c. and State at 65c.@68c, ℔ bushel.

HAY.—North River bale is saleable and buoyant, at from 65c.@80c., for Government and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, at steady rates, including new ordinary to very choice, at 15c.@23c., and last year's at 10c.@18c., ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has attracted more attention, at rising prices. Sales, during the week, 650 bales Jute, at $100 ℔ ton, 5 ℔ cent. off for cash. Small lots of Manilla, at 5½c.@5⅞c. ℔ lb., 6 and 8 months' credit; 175 tons Clean Russian, part at $2 20 ℔ ton; 40 tons Outshot do., on private terms. Also, in Boston, 200 tons Russian, at $220 ℔ ton for Clean, and $240 ℔ ton, 6 months, for Outshot. Nothing really new in American.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales heavy during the past week. The trade were the principal purchasers. The business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "Dry Hides—The market opened rather heavy, with a general disinclination on the part of the trade to operate at the recent advance. Some prime parcels being offered at a slight reduction from the prices current last week, induced several of the trade to enter the market, and sales to a considerable extent were effected. This increased demand gave a decided impetus to business, and during the last half of the week transactions have been on a more extensive scale than for some time past. The principal sales have been in Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande and Orinoco, of these descriptions alone about 50,000 changed hands. The market closes firmly at about last week's quotations, though many of the sales were at a slight decline. *Wet-Salted Hides.*—An active business has been doing in this description at very full prices. The demand continues chiefly for Domestic Slaughters. Foreign Hides, on account of their high cost and unsuitability for military Leather, being comparatively neglected. *Upper Leather Stock.*—There continues an active inquiry for all kinds of stock suitable for Upper, and prices are very firm. Week's receipts, 2,720 Hides and 135 bales do.; sales 67,600 Hides, including 10,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., at 22c.@23c. 6 months, usual selection; 6,600 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 10@13 lbs., 21c. cash, usual selection; 13,000 dry Rio Grande, 20@23 lbs., 22c. 6 months, usual selection; 15,600 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 21c. 6 months, usual selection; 4,100 dry Vera Cruz, 14@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Trinidad. 23 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Savanilla, 27 lbs., 14c.@15c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello. 21 lbs., 19c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs., 16c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Western, 22 lbs., 16c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 6,900 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 7½c.@8c. cash; 4,000 Western Slaughter, 55@65 lbs., 7½c.@8½c. cash; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 55@65 lbs., 7½c.@8¼c. cash; 1,200 Washington Slaughter, 75 lbs., 8c. cash; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 12½c. 6 months; 16 bales Rio Grande Hide Cuttings, 4c. cash.

The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 311,200, (same time last year, 141,100—year before, 198,800,) and 1,185 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 7,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole find ready buyers, at rising prices. Rough leather and finished stock have been in good request at former rates. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER report receipts of 64,000 sides Sole, as the total for this week. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@27c.; Oak Light Southern, Cropped, good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Oak Middle, Cropped, good heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock. Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c. ℔ lb., on 6 months' credit.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made, to-day, including Porto Rico, at 43c.@44c.; English Island at 37c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@31c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in more demand, including Common, at $4 62½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at $1 58@$1 60, chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed being in light supply and fair demand, is now quoted up to 69c.@71c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, yet steady at $15 25@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 730 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5c.@6½c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5⅛c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 925 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9⅝c. here, and 8¾c. for prime for December delivery, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet; sales since our last, 290 bbls., at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$10 75 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for new do., do., ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in active demand at 9c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues very quiet, at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; sales 11 bales San Juan, and 30 bales Central American, at 42c. ℔ lb.. cash. Heavy Goat are in fair request at full prices. 310 bales Tampico changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 640 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@8⅜c., with 964 boxes Havana at 7c.@8⅛c. ℔ lb. Market heavy.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand, and is very firm. Sales have been made of 1,170 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at from 6c.@14c. ℔ lb. Several large parcels Seed Leaf also changed hands on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 21c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Holders, anticipating heavy importations, have been more disposed to sell, and the demand, particularly from speculative buyers, has been less active. Prices have been less buoyant, though no quotable changes have occurred. The reported sales comprise 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 46c.@50c., chiefly medium grades, at 46c.@48c.; 20,000 lbs. domestic pulled, superfine, at 47c.@48c.; 650 bales California, at from 16c.@36c.; 240 bales Mediterranean, to arrive, on private terms; 50 bales Entre Rios, unwashed, at 14½c.; 40 bales Cordova, at 33½c.@34c., and 35,000 lbs. Chilian, at from 25c.@33c., ℔ lb. At Boston, less activity has been discernable in Wool. The sales of the week there have been about 200,000 lbs., at 46c.@50c. for fleece, and 45c.@55c. for pulled, as to quality; also, 940 bales, mostly Mediterranean and South American, at full prices. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. domestic, at prices ranging from 45c.@57c., including some common and tub, at the latter quotation.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more active and rates firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@ 13d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Butter, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl. Grain, 12½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl. Grain, 13d.@13½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s@50s; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, in bags, at 13d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour at 90c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 24c.@25c. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Bark, 331 tons, from Newcastle, Del., Oak Plank and Timber, to Plymouth Dock Yard, E., 65s. ℔ load; ship *Sharon*, if to Montevideo $20, or if to Buenos Ayres, $21: a schooner, 289 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $20; a bark, 415 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,800; one, 397 tons, same voyage, $1,600; a Br. schr., 1,400 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,450; a Br. brig, 249 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,400; a schooner, 200 tons, from Bangor to St. Domingo and back to New-York, about $1,800.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

AN INQUEST WAS HELD, OCT. 23, ON the body of an unknown person drifted on the shore of Raritan Bay, near Port Monmouth, N. J. Marks of violence found on his person and a ring marked "Helene Levi, Oct. 14, 1846." For further information inquire of the Coroner, WM. C. IRVIN, Middletown, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED OF GEORGE STEVENSON, who left Coventry, Eng., for America about September, 1858. If this meets his eye, will he write to his sister at Newark, N. J.? Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address ELIZA STEVENSON, Newark, N. J.

H. McC.—CALL TUESDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, without fail, at No. 43. XERXES.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, and to do the chamberwork of a small family going to Washington. None need apply but one that can give the best City references. Call at No. 11 University-place, from 12 to 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

FINE ARTS.—AN ELEGANT FULL-LENGTH portrait of a young lady, painted by LOUIS LANG, on exhibition for a few days previous to its destination to Philadelphia, at SCHAUS', No. 749 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE Now offer great inducements.

500 CLOTH CLOAKS, at $2 75, worth $6.

ELEGANT BLACK CLOTH SACQUES and CIRCULARS,

At $8; worth $12.
At $10; worth $14.
At $12 50; worth $16 50.
At $15; worth $20.

LYONS VELVET SEAL SKIN SILK PLUSH,
And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
JUST OPENED. IN RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
NEW PATTERNS
and
GOOD QUALITY.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

RICH PARIS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
Just landed, must be sold,
Almost given away.
AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.
OLD STYLES,
GOOD QUALITY,
At $1 and $1 12½ per yard,
Usually sold at $1 25 and $1 37½.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., N. Y.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
JUST RECEIVED,
DESIRABLE STYLES,
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AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK STORE,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

A VOICE FROM JERUSALEM.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN, lately returned from a visit to Jerusalem, will deliver a lecture on *Palestine and its Sacred Places*, in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door the evening of the lecture.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Afternoon at 2 o'clock, Missionary meeting. Addresses by Rev. A. COOKMAN, Father BADEAU, and others. Singing by the children of the Sabbath School.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Exercises consist of short addresses, and music by the children. All those interested in children and missions among the poor and outcast, are cordially invited.

UNIVERSALISM—A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, lately worshipping at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL BAPTIZE IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, immediately after the morning sermon, at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mystery of the Gospel Made Known*.

"HEZEKIAH, THE RESTORER," WILL be the subject of the seventh discourse of the series on the "military heroes of the Bible," at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Baptism after the evening sermon. Holiness meeting TUESDAY. Lecture WEDNESDAY, and Prayer meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS. Daily Prayer Meeting at 7½ A. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORNER 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock will deliver a special discourse to the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE INTERESTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.—The Ladies' Patriotic Society of South Brooklyn will hold a public meeting in the Westminster Church (Rev. H. S. CARPENTER'S) on SUNDAY EVENING. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH. Services at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on Lord's Day, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—morning—*The Apocalyptic Epistle to the Ephesians*. Evening—*The Ephesian Silversmith*.

FIRST INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH—41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Baptism on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at the close of the evening sermon.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—MADison-av., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY EVENING; service commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HAGUE, at 10½ A. M.

THE REV. PROFESSOR WOODBRIDGE, of Rutger's College, is expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR—50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach in the EVENING.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—WASHington-av., Brooklyn. Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, former Pastor, will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of Ascension Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Dignity of Labor.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—OPEN-AIR preaching, as usual, in Astor-place, by the Alliance, on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON will conduct the services. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. CATHARINE'S
MINERAL WATERS.
THE STEPHENSON HOUSE AND BATHS WILL
REMAIN OPEN ALL WINTER.
Arrangements have been made for the
USE OF THE WATERS
without any exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

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BASE IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
350,000 BOTTLES
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Every housekeeper must have it.
It needs no mixing.
It makes no dust or dirt.
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Sold everywhere. A liberal discount to the trade.
Price 12 and 20 cents.
F. C. LEADBEATER, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

JOHN BEINEIX, FROM PARIS, MANUFACturer of Stereoscopes, No. 337 Broadway, established in New-York in 1855. Manufacturer of every kind of Stereoscope, in fancy wood. Also, T squares, triangles, curves. The best assortment of all kinds of work will be found at his place. Repairing attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY,
AT FISHKILL LANDING, ON THE HUDSON,
OPENS Nov. 4.
A few boys will be received into the family of the Principals, where they can enjoy the comforts of a pleasant home, with thorough discipline and instruction.
Circulars may be had at Ivison, Phinney & Co.'s, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., at John Boyce & Sons, No. 63 Pearl-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSLON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

BARLOW'S ACADEMY, CORNER OF Broadway and 21st-st., offers superior advantages for instruction in penmanship, drawing, and book-keeping. Day and evening. Foreigners taught English, German and French spoken. Terms low.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a healthy situation on the Sound, near the City, would take this number at reasonable charges. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS LADY, having much experience in teaching, wish to find a comfortable room and board, in a private family, where instruction in French and music would be considered as equivalent, or accepted for a part, in compensation. References exchanged. Address N. B., Union square Post-office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A school in the City, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and who is well qualified to give lessons in Mathematics and Calisthenic exercises. Address M. D., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, formerly Bible-house.—Wanted, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music for a school in New-Brunswick. A single gentleman preferred. Call at 1 o'clock P. M., or address Rev. G. G. SAXE.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT teacher in French and the Classics has two evenings in the week disengaged. Address X., Station D., for four days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook; can make bread, pastry, jellies, cakes, &c.; is a very good washer and ironer; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or send to No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSE-WORKER.—An English woman wishes a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; has the best of reference from last place, (8 months.) Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent girl, with good City reference, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply for her, or any other good servant, at the free (to employers) office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young tidy girl, who has excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is not afraid of work. Wages, $6 a month; City or country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman from Sweden; speaks the English language; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and waiting; has lived 14 months in her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, sober, honest, industrious man; is kind, smart and active with horses; is a careful, steady driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, an elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—A gentleman fully acquainted with the routine of office duty, desires an engagement, either temporary or permanent. Has had experience in intricate partnership accounts. Address G. H. T., Box No. 21 Post-office.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.
ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, to let, with board, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements; also, back parlor; location desirable, convenient to cars and stages. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at a first-class house in a good locality, on moderate terms; rooms supplied with gas, hot and cold water. Apply, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 9 P. M., at No. 252 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT NEWLY FURnished second-story front parlor and large room and bedroom in third story, front, in the first-class brownstone front No. 53 East 28th-st., for family or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES DEsiring to make arrangements for the Winter will find pleasant rooms and first-class board at Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let with board, on reasonable terms, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 24 East 21st-st., can accommodate one or two families with board. All the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT rooms on second story, also on third story, to let, with board. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate one or two gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board at No. 16 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A family, also rooms for single gentlemen, No. 33 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family; house has all the modern improvements, including steam heat; have room, if necessary, for four persons, (two gentlemen with their wives, or four single gentlemen.) Hour for meals will be made to suit applying parties. No other boarders in the house. Apply at No. 477 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife occupying a pleasant home, and having no boarders, would like to take a gentleman as such, giving him a neat and pleasant room and a desirable home for the Winter. References exchanged. Address C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board, in a genteel private family, by applying at No. 207 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms on second floor at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE young gentlemen wish a furnished room together, and breakfast and tea. Any family having the above accommodations for the Winter, will address S. L. F., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating location and price of board per week. References given as to respectability, &c. Price must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a suite of rooms, with board for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Must be in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address G. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE PERSONS—Two furnished rooms communicating, including fire and gas, for which $55 a month will be paid. Location between 35th and 50th sts., east of Broadway. Address C. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE IN a genteel family, location between Broadway and University-place, has made arrangement with one family and would like to accommodate one more family with the second floor and one more room if required. Reference exchanged. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bath-rooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO SINGLE rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to gentlemen of respectability. References required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET.—A GENTEEL SUITE OF ROOMS, IN A first-class house; small private family; and all modern improvements; will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY ROOMS may be had, with board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway, where a few boarders only are taken. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, in a strictly private family. Inquire at No. 59 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

ONE LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, may be had at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving place. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE AND APPROVED dances at HILLGROVE'S Academy, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS for ladies at 3 P. M.; misses and masters, from 4 to 6 P. M. Also, an evening Class for ladies and gentlemen. Apply as above.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st.—A new class for gentlemen is now forming, to commence on TUESDAY. Also, new classes for ladies and children are now forming. Application may be made at the Academy, or send for a Circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, long established and well known in the business community, is desirous of meeting with an honest, energetic man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to extend an established and highly lucrative business. This is a rare chance in these times, as the party investing will at once be in the receipt of a large and increasing income. Parties are requested to call in person at Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A fine pair of magic lanterns, capable of producing a fine, clear picture of 18 feet diameter, with the portraits of the heroes of the American War, painted after original photographs, and scenes and incidents painted after original sketches, for sale cheap. Address S. B., Broadway Post-office. The parties having the same for sale are willing to enter into a contract of taking half interest in the undertaking.

HARDWARE STOCK FOR SALE—FOR City real estate or cash, or a small farm near the City. Apply at No. 303 8th-av. To let for half price—No. 152 East 33d-st. Apply on the premises.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running as a passenger boat on the Harlem River. Apply at office, Harlem.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
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OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

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STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
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Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT may be made in 6 ℔ cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
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Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE, No. 32 Pine-st., Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOUTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property. Apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2¾ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 30, 11¼ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.
To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.
SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT, A WIDOWER, 38 YEARS of age, of most respectable position and connections, possessed of property not at the risk of his business, and who can establish for himself the highest character for moral worth and correctness of habits, and who is of a most affectionate and loving disposition, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of not over 30 years of age, with a view of making her his wife. She must be of respectable family and position, educated, amiable and affectionate, and of prepossessing appearance and ladylike manners, a good housekeeper, economical, fond of home and home comforts, and possessed of some property of her own, and which shall remain under her own control. This advertisement is sincere, and all communications will be honorably treated. Address RICHARD MUNN, Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-FIVE, wishes to marry a lady possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Correspondence with RASSELAS, Station A, will demonstrate his sincerity, high social position and real worthiness.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of high attainments, graduate of Europe and America, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady of wealth and amiable character, with a view to matrimony. Address M. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., OFFICE AT Hamilton Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., corner Joralemon, opposite the City Hall.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30,
At 11 o'clock M., at the Merchants Exchange, New-York.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

NAVY-ST.—Nos. 286 and 288, two 3-story and basement dwellings, metal roofs, built by days' work, modern improvements, containing each 13 rooms and 11 pantries, 20x50 each, arranged to accommodate one or two families, both in fine order; rent $425; lots 20x100, near Fulton-av. cars, two blocks of Washington Park, 15 minutes' walk of the ferries. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

LIVINGSTON-ST.—No. 134, opposite Gallatin-place, three-story, basement, and sub-cellar, brick, metal-roof dwelling, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, 25x38 feet, lot 25x100 feet, court-yard, iron railing, near Fulton-av. cars, Coney Island car route, two blocks from City Hall, new Court-house, Post-office, etc.

CHEEVER-PLACE—No. 49—That beautiful 3-story, marble basement, stoop and lintels brick dwelling, 20x40 feet, metal roof, containing 12 rooms, besides pantries, modern improvements, court-yard, iron railing, etc., lot 20x80 feet; rented for $425, neighborhood first-class, two blocks from Court-st. cars, 5 minutes' walk from South or Hamilton-av. ferries.

MILL-ST.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, corner of Hamilton-av.—Those four 3-story, brick, metal roof dwellings, (No. 1 finished for a store,) all recently new-roofed and put in good repair, now rented to good tenants, 20x40 feet, lots nearly 20x100, situate within 20 feet of Hamilton-av. cars, 5 minutes' walk of ferry, half a block from Court-st. cars. Terms—Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage on the six last described properties for three years.

For minute particulars, see maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA WARE, LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil-paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchenware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 150 Water-st., the entire stock of Messrs. GROSSINGER & WIGAND, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of German, French and Hungarian wines, with Villanye, Egri Kobanyai Sopronyi, Szekszardi, Budai, Somloi, Budai, Pesti, Chateau la Rosa, St. Julien Haut Sauterne, Chambertin, Green Seal Burgundy, Lanbenheimer, Nierensteiner, &c. Also, a valuable lot of sweet and dry tokay, together with the office furniture and store fixtures.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gifford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding DR. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY .... Dec. 10
On MONDAY .... Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY .... Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, HARNESS AND TOP BUGGY for sale cheap or would be exchanged for a piano; the horse is stylish and fast; reason for selling, no use for a horse. Inquire at No. 689 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-SEAT ROCKAWAY remarkably low for cash, at WM. FLANDRAW'S, No. 138 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM!
The past week has been one of the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS AT THIS HOUSE.
The New Drama, produced at great expense,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
has proved a perfect success, has been received with RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE,
and is universally allowed to be the
BEST EVER PRODUCED AT THE MUSEUM,
and the most interesting and attractive yet offered to the New-York public. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Come then, one and all, witness this splendid drama, and see
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
Or RIVER HORSE, from the River Nile, in Egypt—the GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
so graphically described in the Book of Job, ch. xl. whose gigantic size and herculean strength are thus described: "He esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood." "His bones are as strong pieces of brass, and like bars of iron."
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE!"
He is to be seen at all hours, with his native Arab keeper; the LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, over 1,000 years old, and weighing over 500 pounds; the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, and near a million other curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF having returned from Europe, will be ready for concert engagements and pupils in singing from the 1st of November. Address 205 Prince-st., corner of Macdougal.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COMFORTable house, 13 rooms, large barn, 7 acres, 50 fruit-trees in full bearing, pasture lot, with two permanent streams, excellent well and cistern, fine mountain view; half a mile from station; for sale at $6,500, or to rent at $500. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., Room No. 8, from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., elegant mansion, with extensive outbuildings, all new and first class, with 80 acres. Splendid location, high and healthy, suitable for a ladies' seminary, Summer boarding-house or gentleman's residence; three miles from the village. Possession at any time. Address C. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber will offer for sale that valuable homestead farm of the late PHILIP TEAL, deceased, situate adjacent to the village of Rhinebeck, containing about 104 acres of land. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, with all the necessary farm buildings in good order. There is a fine apple orchard of excellent fruit, and other choice varieties of fruit upon the premises. There is also eleven acres of woodland, in addition to the above, lying about two miles distant.
If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to the 31st day of October next, it will then be sold at auction, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the premises. Terms made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of A. WAGER, at the village of Rhinebeck.
ROSETTA TEAL, Executrix.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE, commodious dwelling-house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible five times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 14 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop house, with water, &c., delightfully situated in South Brooklyn, with a part of the furniture if desired; or an arrangement would be made by which a quiet family of three or four adults may secure the comforts of a home, with an extensive parlor, if desired. Address Box No. 848, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH-STOOP, four-story and basement, brown-stone house, 22.6x55 feet deep, No. 109 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements; a splendid staircase, paneled and marble hall. PETER SCHREYER, owner, No. 213 West 48th-st. N. B.—Will be sold at a bargain.

TENEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE IN Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms, and at low prices. Investments in this property will pay the purchaser interest at a high rate immediately, with a prospect of large increase in value. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, THE DESIRABLE stone front high-stoop house, No. 128 East 4th-st., near 3d-av. All improvements; hard wood stairs and blinds throughout, and one light of glass in each sash in the entire front; only $1,500 down. Also a similar house, No. 201 West 50th-st. Price, $7,500, and $1,000 down. Apply soon, as above.

100 PER CENT. REDUCTION.—SIXTY building lots on a stage route 1½ miles from Hoboken and from 42d-st. ferry. Price $100 per lot. Apply to J. POPE, Hoboken, after 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY brick house, situated at No. 68 Fort Green-place, between Fulton-av. and Washington Park, with all the modern improvements—gas and fixtures, bath, Ridgewood water, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and in complete order. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant, and possession immediately. Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—FOR $250 AND PROPORTION OF CROton tax, from now till the 1st of May next, the three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 84 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT OR TO LEASE—MALTHOUSE AND 12 lots of land at foot of 49th-st., on Hudson River, with water privileges. The malthouse is said to be the best in the City, and its capacity is about 140,000 bushels. Apply to J. H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs.—Brick house, No. 7, three stories and basement, situated in a block of seven houses, convenient to cars and stages. Rent, $250. Apply at No. 224 South-st., to C. & R. POILLON.

TO LET FOR HALF PRICE—NO. 152 EAST 33d-st., stone front, with modern improvements. Apply on the premises. Also, a basement, No. 402 4th-av. Apply on the premises. Also, apartments, on 8th-av. Apply at Nos. 443 and 303 8th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., Brooklyn, a full first-class three-story house, with modern improvements and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 142 East 19th-st. Part of the furniture for sale, if desired. Apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—NOS. 54 AND 56 Franklin-st., and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway; floors 100 and 200 feet deep, on a corner, and well lighted. Apply at No. 72 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET—FOR six or twelve months—the first-class new brown stone house, No. 39 West 31st-st., elegantly furnished. Apply to S. CALDWELL, office of J. S. Caldwell, No. 24 Pine-st., room No. 7.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three story, high stoop. Rent $80 a month, or rent taken in board. Can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 45 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF M. MORGAN & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MORGAN and MATTHEW MORGAN, Jr., retiring from business. The remaining partners, MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN, will alone sign the firm's name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN, HENRY MORGAN, M. MORGAN, JR., EDWARD MORGAN.
MATTHEW MORGAN and EDWARD MORGAN will continue business as heretofore under the firm name of M. MORGAN & SON.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN, EDWARD MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of COMBES, NIX & CAMPBELL, was, on the 1st day of August, dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership business will be settled up by John Combes and John Nix, No. 418 Washington Market, Vesey-st. side, who will continue the business at the above place, and at No. 284 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861. JOHN COMBES, JOHN NIX, ELI CAMPBELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY OCT. 28,
CLOSE OF THE OPERA UNTIL JANUARY.
SECOND AND LAST BENEFIT OF B. ULLMANN.
GRAND COMBINATION AND GALA NIGHT.
TWO NEW OPERAS AND A GRAND CONCERT.
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
From present appearances, the house of Monday, when the two new Operas will be given for the first and only time, will be the greatest ever attracted by any performance.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
will be connected with the great body of the Academy of Music, to which the price of admission will be the same as below.
THE AMPHITHEATRE,
however, will be open at the usual charge of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
First and only time of the celebrated Opera of
BETLY,
Music by Donizetti, which will be given in Italian.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.
First and only night of the new opera comique, in one act, of
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
(Jeannette's Marriage,)
now the rage in Paris, and which will be given in French.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Who has achieved such an unqualified success as prima donna of the genuine Italian opera, will appear for the first time as a French prima donna in the rôle of Jeannette. The other roles by
DUBREUIL,
Mdlle Elena and Mazzini.
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Assisted by
Mad. STRAKOSCH, Sig. MANCUSI and THEODORE THOMAS.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
N. B.—Owing to the length of the numerous entertainments, the performance will commence at precisely 8 o'clock, and the
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
To parquet and balcony, $1; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes as usual.
All Benefit tickets will be received at the door, and checks sold to them at the Academy box office, for Monday's gala night, and close of the season.
The sale of seats commences TO-MORROW MORNING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.
Several of the leading artists have tendered their services.
FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1861.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY next, Oct. 29,
SECOND AND LAST BENEFIT OF B. ULLMAN.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of several artists for Havana and Europe, and the unavoidable disruption of the present Company, next TUESDAY'S performance will be
MOST POSITIVELY THE ONLY ONE
that will be given until the arrival of other artists from Mexico and Europe, towards the middle of January next.
The performance will be exactly the same as those given in New-York the day before, (Monday,) viz:
BETLY AND JEANNETTE'S MARRIAGE,
The two new operas, which will be given for the first and only time, and
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S CONCERT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to Parquet and Balconies, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of seats for Brooklyn commences TO-MORROW MORNING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON
at
TWO O'CLOCK,
and
THIS EVENING
at
HALF-PAST SEVEN,
and
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK,
The
SEVEN SONS,
with all its
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
POWERFUL CAST.

SWISS BELL RINGERS.
Hope Chapel, Upper Hall, No. 720 Broadway.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents. Commence at 7¾.

UNCEASING WONDERS,
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LIVING WHALE—JONES' WOOD, 65TH-ST

A FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, (49th-st., corner of Lexington-av.,) TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of November.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily,* for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily,* for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily,* for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M. instead of 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
ON THE
"MYSTERIES OF LONDON,"
OR
"LONDON BY NIGHT,"
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND
Will perform Selections of Music from 7 to 8 o'clock, previous to the Lecture.
Tickets of Admission, 25 cents each. Reserved Seats, 50 cents, can be secured at
Babcock's Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st.;
Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

GERRIT SMITH
Will speak in
THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
UPON
"THE STATE AND NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY."
Admittance free.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Parties were organized, and boats were started, but the boats were swept over the poles, throwing them into the river, and the canal-boats, which loomed up like the sides of a two-story barn, took so much wind that they could not be got across. Your correspondent volunteered to take charge of one of the craft, but he soon found his extensive nautical experience at fault. The dozen men intrusted to him to do the poling, gave out from exhaustion when we had reached midway of the stream, and the voyage ended broadside along the bank, several rods below where we started. Here his valiant crew nearly all deserted, and the undertaking was abandoned until the wind should lull.

It is needless to say that the greatest anxiety prevailed lest the enemy should discover our movements, and come down in force upon our weakened and almost defenceless ranks. By midnight the wind had gone down, and the work of crossing was prosecuted, until all our men had been brought away. By daylight, the troops, who had spent the night upon the banks hard at work, were marched back to their several camps, weary and exhausted. No doubt a great deal of good was accomplished strategetically, but the men declared they "couldn't see it."

Capt. Louis Schaffer, Second N. Y. S. M., has been in command of the ferry, assisted by First Lieutenant Poinsett Cooper. Both these gentlemen have been incessantly occupied, day and night, in picket duty and looking after the general affairs up and down the river. So severe have been their labors they seem very much worn out. They have had only some fifty men to guard three miles of the river frontier, and these are persons who are little better than raw recruits.

The troops have returned to their quarters, and unless called out again they will enjoy the next 24 hours of repose with a zest greatly heightened by their hardships and exposures.

It is believed that the rebels will attack the ferry to-day, shelling it from the opposite bank, unless a wholesome fear of our Parrot long range shell guns, now occupying the heights on our side, shall deter them from making the experiment.

I learn from the best authority, this morning, that Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, was mortally wounded, and was made a prisoner. Col. C. was a captain in the regular army, and but recently promoted.

I inclose a list of the wounded in the hospital of Gen. Baker's Brigade. The list of those in the general hospital here has already been forwarded to you. Several alterations and additions will have to be made hereafter.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. Dwinnell for his active exertions in behalf of the wounded on Harrison's Island. Your correspondent, who witnessed his indefatigable labors, can bear testimony to his great skill and usefulness on the field.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

There are in all the hospitals in this vicinity about 165 wounded men. They are well cared for, so far as the circumstances of the case will allow. The surgeons seem skillful and devoted. Part of the men are in the new Brigade Hospital, which was nearly finished; part in a room at head-quarters; part in different regimental hospitals. The efficient Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Crosby, sees every man personally, and is sure that none are neglected. The wounds generally are not of a very severe character.

Members of the Sanitary Commission, Drs. Douglass and Knapp, came from Washington on Wednesday with various supplies for wounded soldiers. They have visited, as I understand, all the regiments which were in the engagement, and dispensed their comforts. The object of the Sanitary Commission is to furnish, without delay, aid and comfort, such as the emergencies of the case may require, or which the established system of Government supplies does not furnish, and which are supposed to be obtained from hospital funds.

As near as the number can be obtained, the list is as follows:

Men who crossed the river for the engagement	1,900
Killed and missing	700
Wounded	160

E. S.

Pooleville—Military Status before the Advance—The Reconnoissances and their Results—Two Skirmishes—The General Engagement—Description—General Baker's Speech to his Men—His Death—The Repulse—Terrible Slaughter—The Result—A Large Price, but a Good Bargain.

From an Another Correspondent.

Pooleville, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Pooleville, where I now am, is about five miles from Edwards' Ferry, the present head-quarters of Gen. Banks. Ordinarily, its two hundred and fifty inhabitants vegetate comfortably and cosily, visiting Washington twice a year, Baltimore once annually, and New-York once in a life-time. The people are kind-hearted, sociable and generous, making strangers feel at once that they are, or can be, at home, and that it is their fault if all does not go well with them. Gen. Stone, with his troops, has been quartered here for a long time, in fact, since June last, until Sunday, the 20th inst. Having at last gotten his men under admirable discipline, and in good fighting trim, Gen. Stone notified Gen. Banks that he was competent to any duty that might be assigned him, in the way of preparing the ground on the other side of the river, where it has long been deemed desirable for the force of the latter General to be stationed. Accordingly he was directed to cross the river at Edwards' Ferry, reconnoitre toward Leesburgh, and guard the subsequent advance of Gen. Banks' Division, which was then stationed at Darnstown, a point some nine miles back from Pooleville.

On Sunday morning, Gen. Stone ordered Lieut. Howe, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, with 20 men, to cross the Ferry and reconnoitre, which he did—going as far as within half a mile of Leesburgh. They met no one, saw no encampments, and concluded the rebels had vamosed, and that an advance might safely be made. This fact was reported to Gen. Stone, who early Monday morning directed five companies of the same regiment, viz., Companies A, C, G, H and I, to cross, and reconnoitre in greater force. This order was promptly executed, the men feeling in fine spirits at the prospect of an early launch against the rebellious hosts beyond Leesburgh. The result of the second reconnoissance did not differ materially from that of the former. The force marched uninterruptedly up to the very limits of Leesburgh, meeting not even a dog to indicate the presence of any human being. This was also reported to Gen. Stone, who, in common with everybody else, concluded that the rebel General had withdrawn his forces, and would probably make a stand either at Leesburgh, or just beyond it. In the meantime, the other five companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth had crossed and joined their comrades, who, under command of Col. Devins, of Worcester, were impatient for work. The entire regiment, not waiting for the balance of the brigade, pushed on a way, when suddenly a galling fire was sent into them from a Mississippi Regiment, numbering, it is estimated, 1,000 men. The Massachusetts men behaved finely, and returned the fire with coolness and precision, after which they retreated in good order to the *plateau* near the river bank. The surprise, as may be imagined, was absolute and all the more startling from the fact of the previous reconnoiterings. Still the loss was not very heavy, and under the cheering words of Col. Devins and his officers, the men became less nervous, and seemed ready and willing for more work, though they would doubtless rather know what was coming and where from, than be compelled to contend against an unseen foe. A similar skirmish, with the same result, took place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the entire force had crossed, and it seems somewhat singular that the Confederates did not take advantage of the confusion of the Union troops, and in force drive them into the river. However they didn't, and that's all we know about it.

The general engagement took place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following troops being therein:

The Massachusetts Fifteenth, Col. Devins, 700 men; the Massachusetts Twentieth, Col. Lee, 300 men; the California Regiment, Col. Baker, 700 men; the Tammany Regiment, Col. Cogswell, 200 men; Company B of Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of regulars, with two mountain howitzers. The entire force was under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon. The General was in characteristically high spirits, and rode at the head of his column. He was well mounted, and any one who has ever seen him will readily believe that he appeared every inch a leader as he entered upon the discharge of his duty.

Shortly after the onward move the enemy fired from a ravine, and then appeared, in numbers apparently 4,000 men, just in front—though upon elevated ground—of our force. A lively half hour's interchange of complimentary shot was indulged in, with but little damage to our side, and apparently producing a corresponding effect among the ranks of the opponents, when a temporary lull occurred, and each belligerent watched anxiously for the next move of his opponent. After a not very long breathing spell, the skirmishers on the extreme right wing entered into a rather protracted trial of skill in marksmanship, which gradually drew in the main bodies on either side until an engagement worthy of the title battle finally commenced.

There can be no possible shadow of doubt that the men of the

MASSACHUSETTS FIFTEENTH

acquitted themselves like heroes, and that to them should be given all the credit that is due to the Union force. Had there been two other regiments of equal force and calibre, we would have a different tale to relate, and one less sorrowful than that which must now be given.

A regiment of Mississippians, which acquitted itself with great valor, charged full upon the gallant Fifteenth, but was glad enough to retire in about one-half the time it took them to advance, though the havoc created in the ranks of the Bay Staters was far from inconsiderable.

The artillery of the enemy was well placed; they had greatly the advantage in location; their force was certainly three times as great as ours, and they knew perfectly their retreating strength and our corresponding weakness, but in spite of this, up to 4 o'clock the contest was by no means in their favor, while had there been a possibility of reinforcement from Gen. Banks, the day would have been a Union gain. Towards 4½ o'clock our men began to falter, and the Tammany Regiment, which was not in full force, and was very badly cut up, began to waver, and the California regiment showed signs of weakness, which, though natural in humanity, were not excusable in soldiers. At this Gen. Baker, who had been mounted during the entire day, and who rendered himself unnecessarily conspicuous and prominent, prompted by that high sense of honor which was born in him, rode up and down the line regardless to the last degree of his own danger, and exhorted his men to stand still, and not give up an inch. His words, his manner, his self-forgetfulness and his courage, put new life into his troops, and again they rallied to repel the onslaught of the recently reinforced and greatly elated foe, who now pressed furiously upon the centre of the Union column, and raked with unvarying success the left wing of our troops with their superiorly placed artillery. Gen. Baker, about that time, sent a messenger to Gen. Stone, to inform him of the state of his wing, and the apparent necessity of a change of programme, when a sudden collapse of the California regiment again disconcerted him, and he rushed furiously to the front of his ranks, crying out as he rode up and down before them, "Men, boys, stand still! Don't stir. Remember your flag—remember your country! Fight for them, fight for me! Give three cheers for the old flag, and you'll feel better, this won't last long—fill up, fill up, and we'll make one charge and drive those rebels to their holes. Come on, come on, we'll beat 'em yet," and while he yet spoke, his long hair streaming to the wind, his bright eye flashing fire, and his noble form towering high above his charger's head, his men fell here and there, some calling wildly for their wives and homes, and others cheering for their flag. Thus he kept on urging them to stand, saying that relief would shortly be at hand, and that while he stayed they ought not to go, until suddenly shot in the heart, shot in the arm, shot in the neck and shot through the breast, he fell headlong from his horse, unconscious, dying, dead.

That confusion then reigned no one can doubt. The inspiring presence, the calm demeanor, the soldierly address of the recently arrived Gen. Stone failed to reassure the troops, and the order to retreat was given. Back to the water's edge in good order our men retreated, into the boats as many as could get were taken, and the dangerous task of recrossing was commenced. The enemy, with frantic yells of joy, rushed down as far as was necessary, and poured volley after volley upon them, so that those who were frightened and could not find room in the boats attempted to swim. Very many were killed while swimming, many others were swamped by the upsetting of the crowded boats, others were drowned who could not swim, and yet others who could swim, but who could not stand the galling fire, plunged recklessly into the water, and strangled in its cold embrace.

Arrived on the hither shore, no hospitable camp received them, but footsore and weary, wet and chilled, our men did as best they might, forgetting their own discomforts, while they attended cheerfully to the necessities of the wounded. The latter were brought principally to this place, and I append the list, which, in a less correct form, has been sent by telegraph through the Associated Press:

LIST OF WOUNDED IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF OCT. 21, 1861.

2d Lieut., F. Wade, 1st California, Co. D, shoulder.
Private A. F. Hooper, 1st California, Co. A, side.
Private G. N. Hooper, 1st Cal., Co. A, shoulder, (dead.)
Private S. Randal, 1st Cal., Co. D, shoulder, (dead.)
Private C. Schaefer, 1st Cal., Co. C, shoulder.
Private F. Ellis, 1st Cal., Co. A, shoulder.
Private W. Brunt, 1st California, Co. G, left eye.
Private J. Stearnbuck, 1st California, Co. G, leg.
Private W. F. Holland, 1st California, Co. G, leg.
Private W. F. Poole, 15th Massachusetts, Co. H, side.
Private S. Sibley, 15th Mass., Co. H, both sides.
Private P. Sherbut, 15th Massachusetts, Co. G, knee.
Corporal J. P. Adams, 15th Mass., Co. F, skull.
Private L. Hale, 15th Mass., Co. H, shoulder.
Private F. Marble, 15th Mass., Co. G, shoulder.
Private J. Nixon, 1st Artillery, Co. F, arm.
Private E. Gallagher, Tammany, Co. K, arm.
Private P. Mahar, California, Co. G, knee.
Private J. H. Hapgood, 15th Mass., Co. A, hip.
Private F. Gulen, 15th Mass., Co. I, ancle.
Private D. L. Dana, 15th Mass., Co. H, foot.
Private N. C. Harkins, R. I. Artillery, shoulder.
Private J. Aspinwell, R. I. Artillery, shoulder.
Private H. H. Rugg, 15th Mass., Co. C, shoulder.
Private E. Harris, 15th Mass., Co. D, internal injury.
Private G. R. Madison, 3d R. I. Artillery, side.
Private B. W. Matison, 3d R. I. Artillery, both knees.
Private C. K. Fulton, California, Co. P, internal injury.
Private C. H. Kelly, California, Co. H, leg.
Corporal H. Collar, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private J. Kelly, 15th Mass., Co. G, arm.
Private D. C. Judd, 15th Mass., Co. H, leg.
Private E. C. Arnold, 15th Mass., Co. H, arm.
Private A. B. Belknap, 15th Mass., Co. G, chest.
Sergeant S. Doane, 15th Mass., Co. F, cheek.
Private E. L. Adams, 15th Mass., Co. F, cheek.
Private E. D. Taylor, 1st Cal., Co. A, arm.
Private J. Harvey, 1st Cal., Co. A, stomach.
Capt. S. S. Sloane, 15th Mass., Co. F, foot.
Sergeant P. Swords, Tammany, Co. H, head.
Sergeant E. Bunn, 1st Cal., Co. N, leg.
Corporal J. Paul, 1st Cal., Co. H, leg.
Private J. Lutze, 1st Cal., Co. A, thigh and neck.
Private T. R. B. Kenny, 1st Cal., Co. L, thigh and foot.
Private A. H. Rice, 15th Mass., Co. G, abdomen.
Private H. H. Allen, 1st Cal., Co. A, leg.
Private E. Harrington, 15th Mass., Co. H, wrist.
Private R. D. Seaver, 15th Mass., Co. D, arm.
Private Ed. Read, Tammany, Co. C, breast.
Color Sergeant R. G. Wood, 1st Cal., Co. I, each leg.
Private A. Allen, 1st Artillery, Co. I, shoulder.
Private R. P. Nichols, 1st Cal., Co. C, ankle and knee.
Private S. Sullivan, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private W. Smith, 1st Cal., Co. G, hip.
Private L. Rand, 1st Cal., Co. G, thigh.
Private T. Pilley, 1st Cal., Co. A, hip.
Private J. H. Sloane, 1st Cal., Co. C, back.
Private T. Watnuy, 15th Mass., Co. H, groin.
Private E. Jolieff, 20th Mass., Co. C, head.
Private J. Patterson, 1st Cal., Co. D, hip.
Private W. Cole, 1st Cal., Co. G, foot.
Private J. Holland, 15th Mass., Co. C, hip.
Private G. Shible, 1st Cal., Co. G, foot.
Private S. G. Murphy, 1st California, Co. G, foot.
Private H. Coln, 1st California, Co. F, knee.
Private H. Rich, 1st California, Co. D, leg.
Private T. Pellig, 1st California, Co. A, hip.
Private J. H. Hoan, 1st California, Co. C, back.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Ward, 15th Mass., left leg.
Sergeant G. E. Tiffany, 15th Mass., Co. G, arm.
Corporal F. B. Robbins, 15th Mass., Co. G, throat.
Corporal B. L. Holbrook, 15th Mass., Co. G, foot.
Private C. H. Stone, 15th Mass., Co. H, foot and ankle.
Private R. T. Finney, 15th Mass., Co. D, thighs.
Private H. Day, 15th Mass., Co. D, foot.
Corporal G. L. Daniels, 15th Mass., Co. B, shoulder and wrist.
Private G. B. Sumners, 15th Mass., Co. B, thigh.
Private W. L. Fuller, 15th Mass., Co. G, thigh.
Private E. B. Pitt, 15th Mass., Co. H, thigh.
Private E. R. Brown, 15th Mass., Co. H, neck.
Private A. Remick, 15th Mass., Co. I, chest.
Sergt. H. P. Georgson, 15th Mass., Co. A, arm.
Private A. W. Condery, 15th Mass., Co. A, neck and thigh.
Private E. Lord, 15th Mass., Co. A, ankle.
Private T. A. Southwick, 15th Mass., Co. H, ankle.
Private S. B. King, 15th Mass., Co. K, thigh.
Private S. L. Smith, 15th Mass., Co. C, hip.
Private W. Langer, 15th Mass., Co. H, shoulder.

Of these, very many are seriously wounded, and it is more than probable that at least one third of them will not recover.

Of the killed, it is impossible to give a list which would be approximately correct, and it would be cruel to send any other. Suffice it to say, that from the Massachusetts Fifteenth alone, there are missing 331, and that our entire loss cannot vary much from between 500 and 600 men.

Owing to the very high wind which has prevailed all day, the crossing has been exceedingly difficult, and Gen. Banks, with the greater proportion of his force, yet remains this side of the river. The camp fire-lights gleam peacefully on both sides of the river, and not a sound has been heard to-day, save the groans of the wounded and the dying, which would indicate a state of war, or of aught unpeaceful.

The casualties amongst the officers were very numerous. Three Colonels were disabled: Col. Baker (dead;) Col. Cogswell, (dead;) and Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, severely wounded and taken prisoner, while Lieut.-Col. Ward, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, has lost a leg.

Individual instances of heroism are numerous. Everybody tells of hair-breadth escapes, wonderful charges, remarkable dodges and miraculous shots; but as I have a clear and distinct recollection of the "destruction of the Black Horse Cavalry at Bull Run, by the Fire Zouaves," I propose to confine myself less to romance than to fact.

The strong wind, as before intimated, having deterred General Banks' Division from crossing in force, a general engagement is necessarily postponed. In the meantime, we can bury our dead, nurse the wounded, think shudderingly of Bull Run and Leesburgh, and wonder what next? An advantage, doubtless, was gained in this, that by the withdrawal of all the Confederate force from Leesburgh, Gen. Banks has been able, without trouble or disaster, to move his force in part across the river, and it may be that the sacrifice was none too much to give for the advantage. That an early engagement will take place for the possession of Leesburgh proper, there can be no doubt; and it is believed that the result of the conference between Gens. Banks and McClellan will show that good may be drawn even from this apparent Nazareth of battles. One point should undoubtedly be made before the country in justification of the apparent failure of Gen. Baker's command. Our army had to cross the river somewhere, and wherever it did cross, it would be in the face of an enemy. Therefore, so to speak, a forlorn hope of some 1,600 men was sent across at Edwards' Ferry, which drew down the entire force of the enemy, and exposed their strength, thus enabling, as I said above, the army under Banks to cross unmolested and unhurt to the desired point. The movement was planned by Gen. Stone, and, as executed by Gen. Baker, though terrible in one aspect, seems entitled to praise and commendation when viewed in a clearly military and strategic point of view. Therefore, while we weep, let us rejoice.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR BY COL. BROWN.

Headquarters Department of Florida, Fort Pickens, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861.

Colonel: I briefly reported to you on the 9th inst., that the rebels had landed on this island, partially destroyed the camp of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and had been driven off by our troops.

I now report in detail the results of the attack. For the better understanding of the several movements, it may be well to state that the enemy landed about four miles from this port. The place may be recognized on the map by three ponds and a mound; that the Island there is about three-fourths of a mile wide; that a short distance below it narrows to some two hundred yards, then widens again, and at camp the distance across is about five-eighths of a mile; that a succession of three or four sand ridges run on the sea side parallel to the coast along the Island, and low swampy ground interspersed with sand hillocks; some bushes and a few trees extend along the harbor side, both shores being a sandy beach.

Wilson's camp is near the seacoast, and a short mile from the fort. The two batteries spoken of in his report, and to which he retreated—batteries Lincoln and Totten—are, the first on the harbor, and the other on the Gulf side, about 400 yards from Fort Pickens.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. I was awakened by the officer of the day, who reported that a picket driven in had reported the landing of sixty men on the point. Having little confidence in the correctness of this report, I directed that no alarm should be made, and shortly after he reported that the alarm was false. About 3½ o'clock he again reported that volleys of musketry were heard at the camp of the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers. I immediately ordered the roll to be beaten, Major Vodges to take two companies and proceed to the spot, and Maj. Arnold to man the guns on the ramparts on the space.

About half an hour after this time the firing was heavy, and the light of the burning camp seen. I sent a staff officer to communicate with Maj. Vodges, who returned very soon and said he had fallen in with a large body of the enemy on the inside shore, and could not find the Major. I immediately ordered Maj. Arnold to proceed to support Maj. Vodges, with two companies, and at the same time sent an order to Col. Wilson to advance and attack the enemy. I also dispatched a staff officer on board the steamer *McClellan*, with orders for him to take position opposite the landing-place, and open on the enemy; unfortunately at the same time directing him to go to the Potomac, lying near, and ask for some men to assist him in case landing was necessary. Capt. Powell directed him to tow his ship to the scene of action, which so delayed him that he did not arrive until after the enemy had vacated. Capt. Powell acted from the best of motives, and, under ordinary circumstances, from correct principles, but the result was unfortunate, as the *McClellan* could have driven the rebel steamers away, and we must have made prisoners of most of the invaders.

At the request of Maj. Arnold, late in the morning, I sent forward a light field gun, which, however, did not reach until the affair was over.

As I propose only briefly to allude to the volunteers, I respectfully refer you to the official report (marked A) of the Colonel of the regiment. The picket of this regiment, and the guards, sustained its principal, if not entire loss, and behaved well. Capt. Daly's company, on duty with the regulars, did good service, and the Captain is spoken of by Maj. Arnold in terms of high approbation. He had two men killed. Capt. Bailey's company was at a battery, and was not called out; he was performing his appropriate duty during the fight. Maj. Vodges, with Companies A, First Artillery, and E, Third Infantry, proceeded behind the Spanish fort, about a mile from this fort, when, from the obscurity of the night, he found himself and command completely intermingled with the enemy. He was immediately recognized and made prisoner, the command devolving on Capt. Hildt, of the Third Infantry, who disengaged his command from their perilous position, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, and finally, with great gallantry, forced them to retreat, he being ably supported by Lieut. Zeeley, my Assistant AdjutantsGeneral, who volunteered for the occasion, with a loss of ten killed.

Maj. Arnold at this moment came up, and, the enemy retreating, followed on.

During this time, Maj. Power and Lieut. Jackson, whom I had successively sent on to push forward the Zouaves, succeeded in getting some collected, and Col. Wilson also advanced, the enemy precipitately retreating.

Maj. Arnold, Capt. Robertson, and Lieut. Shipley's Companies promptly followed and attacked, and as they were embarking, the other companies arriving upon the ground successively, Capt. Robertson opened a heavy fire at short musket range on the crowded masses, and Lieut. Shipley, some fifteen minutes later, joined him, and their fire must have been very effective. This was continued so long as they were within range. When they got beyond it, the Major ordered the men to cease firing, and to give them three cheers, to which there was no response.

During the time of this occurrence, Maj. Power came up with two small companies of Zouaves, and subsequently Col. Wilson, with a portion of his regiment.

When it is considered that less than 200 regulars, with some 50 volunteers, pursued five times their number four miles and expelled them, under a heavy fire, from the island they had desecrated, it will, I trust, be considered an evidence of their having gallantly performed their duty. The plan of attack of the enemy was judicious, and, if executed with ordinary ability, might have been attended with serious loss; but he failed in all save the burning of one-half of the tents of the Sixth Regiment, which, being covered with bushes, were very combustible, and in rifling the trunks of the officers. He did not reach within 500 yards of the batteries, the guns of which he was to spike, nor within a mile of the fort he was to enter pell-mell, the fugitives retreating before his victorious arms. I have now in my possession nine spikes taken from the bodies of the dead, designed for our guns.

Our loss is, of regulars, 4 killed, 20 wounded, most very slightly; and 8 missing, among whom is Major Vodges; of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, 10 killed, 6 wounded and 16 missing.

The enemy lost, as known to us, 14 killed, including one Captain; 7 wounded, including one Lieutenant,—two have since died, and 5 officers and 22 enlisted men prisoners; and, as he was known to have carried off some of his dead, and probably most of his wounded, those in our hands being severely so, and unable to be removed, and as the heaviest loss is supposed to have been in the boats at the reëmbarkation, it was probably three times as great in killed and wounded as I have named.

I close, with the agreeable duty of naming to you the officers engaged, who so faithfully performed their duty. I mention Major Vodges first, who unfortunately was taken prisoner before a gun on our part was fired, to say that, as second in command, and my executive officer, he has efficiently and industriously performed his duty during the whole time of my command, and his services have been very valuable. Major Arnold, who succeeded to the command after the capture of his superior conducted the affair with great gallantry, prudence and ability; he speaks in the highest terms of Capts Robertson and Heildt, and Lieuts. Shipley and Seeley, and, indeed, of all the others whose names I give Major Power and Lieut. Reese, of the Engineers; Lieuts. Duryea, Langdon, Jackson and Taylor, of the United States Army, and Capt. Dole, of the New-York Volunteers; and it gives me great pleasure to append the names of non-commissioned officers and privates named by their company commanders for distinguished good conduct and to recommend them to the favorable notice of the Government. The following are the companies of Majors Vodges and Arnold who participated in the battle, and (with a very few exceptions of individuals) to whom the greatest praise is due: Company A, First Artillery; Company H, Second Artillery, and Companies C and E, Third Infantry.

I estimated the force of the enemy at 1,200 or 1,500, having closely observed them through a fine telescope as they retreated. The two pedge steamers, and a large barge of equal size, and five or six launches, were all crowded with troops, and the almost unanimous estimate of the officers is 1,500, from personal observation.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, yours,

HARVEY BROWN, Colonel Commanding.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENTS OF THREE NEGRO FUGITIVES.

The following is an account of the attack on Billy Wilson's camp, as given by three contrabands who were sent here in the *McClellan*, by Col. Brown, from Fort Pickens. They are Peter Dyson, an intelligent black man, about 35 years of age, who, with his wife, a yellow woman, escaped from a Mrs. Hauson, a boarding-house keeper in Pensacola; they got to Fort Pickens in a skiff, about two and a half months ago. Dyson is a first-rate mason and bricklayer, and has worked on the Government forts at Pensacola for the last twenty years. The third is a young colored married woman, about 25 years old, who was owned by Cole Crosby, and hired out to a Mrs. Wm. O'Brien at Pensacola, and ran away to her owner at Perdita, below Port Pickens, because her mistress wanted her to do the housework, and pay her 75 cents a day besides, which she would have to earn by working out. She left Perdita with two men, in a sloop, and while beating up for Fort Pickens, was fallen in with by the *Colorado*, and taken on board, and to the fort; her name is Olive Kelly, and she has been at the fort about a month. From the three we gleaned the following:

Between 3 and 4 A. M. firing was heard about two miles from the Fort, beyond Wilson's camp; and it appeared subsequently, by information got from the prisoners, that a deserter, who had been paid off from Pickens two days previous, had given such information to the Confederates as induced them to land on the inside beach, and cross over to the south beach, and so come upon Wilson's camp suddenly, without encountering the heavy guns of the batteries. They first came upon and shot two of Wilson's picket guards, and drove in the rest near the old Spanish fort, following up the Zouaves and driving them from the camp, and setting the tents and stores and camp equipage on fire. As soon as a messenger reached the Fort, (previous to the fire,) Col. Brown ordered out thirty regulars, under Major Vodges and Lieuts. Langley and Taylor, who lost no time in marching to the scene of commotion, where they encountered a large body of the invading force, who surrounded them and demanded their surrender. Major Vodges, being in advance, seeing himself overpowered, and without support from the Zouaves, surrendered as a prisoner and, with two or three men, was disarmed. Lieut Taylor was also grasped by the arm, and told to surrender, but, suddenly extricating himself, drew his sword, and said if they wanted it they must fight for it, and giving the word, "Open order, Fire," to his men, commenced an attack on the enemy, who had been divided whilst setting fire to the tents. In the meantime Lieut. Langley had galloped back to the Fort, and obtained from Col. Brown a reinforcement of two companies of regulars, which marched in double-quick to the conflict.

The Confederates finding that the alarm was general, and having succeeded in firing the tents, &c., retired before the small body of troops rallied under Lieut. Taylor, this time taking their route through a swamp-wood and along the inside beach, firing as they retreated, on the regulars and some Zouaves who had rallied to their assistance. In this way they reached the rebel flotilla, which consisted of four lighters, a number of six and eight oared launches, and two steam-tugs,—which latter were hard aground,—at about 6 o'clock A. M. The landing had taken place at about two miles from the old Spanish Fort, and upon first arriving at this point on their reatreat, Major Vodges and the other prisoners were taken off to the launches, the rebels wading over the flats to get to them, and aboard the steamers, which did not float for a full half-hour. In the meantime the two companies of regulars had come up, and with a few Zouaves, fired volley after volley upon the rebels. One launch was so riddled that she sunk between the dry-dock and Navy-yard, as she was being towed back by the steamer, and after the rebels (some of whom were wounded,) had been transferred to the steamer. While the steamers were stuck fast, scores were seen to fall overboard under the fire from the shore, and from information received next day, upon the arrival of a flag of truce, it is supposed that between three and four hundred fell. In the first attack, eight of our side (privates) were killed and two wounded. Fifteen rebels were killed between the camps and Spanish Fort, on the retreat before the regulars. They were buried in the sand, but disinterred the next day and delivered over to Lieut. Slaughter, C. S. A., under the flag of truce. He had come over to reclaim the dead. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken, three of whom were wounded, also three officers, and a Major Anderson, (mortally wounded, and supposed to be a brother of Gen. Anderson, U. S. A.) The latter died, and his body was given up to Lieut. Slaughter, as were three doctors of the C. S. A. The rebels took on board their boats many wounded, and great numbers were shot dead while wading in the water. Just as the reëmbarkation of the rebels took place, a steam tug, *The Time*, made her appearance, with reinforcements, but upon seeing the state of things ashore, she contented herself by taking in tow the launches, which had hauled off from under the raking fire of the troops on shore. The flotilla had a narrow escape, as the *Potomac*, upon observing the fire at Wilson's camp, got under way, and was towed by the *McClellan* just within shelling distance as the rebels got their steamers afloat, and left the Island for the Navy-yard. Two false alarms had been given on the previous night, or Col. Brown was heard to say he would, instead of 30 men, have ordered out a sufficient force at once to have given a greater defeat to the rebels. It seems Wilson's men have not the best reputation in the world for subordination, as they have got a decidedly bad habit of talking back to their officers, and Col. Brown has ordered that any insubordinate Zouave shall be sent to the Fort, to be taught better manners under the officers of the regular army.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE ZOUAVES.

The following private letter from one of Wilson's Zouaves engaged in the affair on Santa Rosa Island, will be found interesting:

Camp Brown, near Fort Pickens, Oct. 10.

Dear Son: Yesterday morning, the 9th, between 3 and 4 o'clock, our camp was suddenly aroused by the firing of quick and heavy volleys of musketry in the direction where our furthest guards were posted. In a few moments the drums beat for every man to rally, and though the companies at present together, assembled under arms in pretty quick time, they had scarcely received an order before the tents were almost entirely surrounded by the enemy who had left the opposite shore about midnight in large force crossed over to Santa Rosa in boats, rafts and scows, towed by small, light draft steamers, landed about two miles up the island and then marched down to our encampment. On their way to our quarters they were first hailed by one of our picket-guard, who getting no friendly response, fired into them, after giving the proper alarm, and then fell instantly from a shot in the breast. He was quite a young man, a member of our own company, and though seriously regretted, his death at the post of duty and danger is regarded as both highly honorable to himself and to his company. The outer guard, after exchanging several shots with the enemy, were compelled to retire. As the Secessionists advanced toward camp, they encountered and killed a couple of the inner guard, which ran in, and then the rebels were right upon us.

When the Southerners fired the first volley in our camp, we were drawn up in line across our parade-ground, about 150 feet beyond the rear of our tents. Had we stood directly in front of their fire, instead of having the end of our line toward it, many of us would have fallen. As it was, no one was hurt. For awhile the air was filled with whistling balls, and as we did not know whether we were surprised by hundreds or thousands, there was considerable confusion, and our force was somehow divided, one portion being with the Colonel, and the other with the Lieutenant-Colonel. Things were just now in a very trying shape, as it was impossible to say what would be the result of any movement ordered by our officers. The Colonel was withdrawing his men by degrees towards the fort, when the regulars from that place, who had heard the alarm, came down in double-quick time to our relief. While our officers were uncertain whether to risk our lives by engaging with unknown numbers or wait for aid from the fort, the Secessionists plundered the officers' tents, and then set fire to the entire camp, destroying it all excepting the tents of one company and half of those belonging to the company located alongside of us. They went through each avenue of tents in parties, setting everything on fire. Among other violent deeds, they murdered a member of our company, who had been sick in quarters for some time. His name was Dennis Ganley, a man of 35 or 37 years. He leaves a wife and three children, residing in Williamsburgh.

It was growing light when the enemy commenced their retreat, and then their part of the fun was over; for they had just started on their return to their boats, when a warm and vigorous pursuit was commenced by both regulars and volunteers. When too closely pressed they turned and made some show of fight—those that were in the rear,—but the mass of them threw everything loose away, and ran as fast as they could for the place where they landed. Dozens of the rebels and a few on our side were killed in the running fight to the beach, but it was during the reembarkation that vengeance was visited upon them. Those in boats escaped with comparative ease, but as they crowded upon unmanageable scows and rafts, which had to be towed back, it was impossible to get out of musket range for a long time, and while in that pitiable situation, our men poured volley after volley into them. They fell by scores; it was a perfect slaughter. They left behind about 40 of their number prisoners, who say that the Southerners came over especially to destroy the "Wilson Zouaves."

They killed but ten of the volunteers, and half a dozen regulars. Flags of truce have passed between the two commanding officers, as to dead, wounded, prisoners, &c., and the Secessionists say that in killed, wounded and missing their loss is between 300 and 400. We suppose they have some of our men prisoners, as a dozen or so are missing—among them two of our company.

Among the property burned in our camp were the new uniforms presented to us by the State of New-York, and which were worn for the first time on dress parade last Sunday. New tents are now going up in place of those destroyed, and we shall soon be all comfortable again.

There was an alarm again this morning, and the men were out ready for an attack in five minutes, but fortunately the alarm was a false one. I think the enemy are too sore to give us another turn just yet, but the rebel prisoners say that they will repeat their visit before long. We will have to sleep with one eye open, be ready for them when they come, and do our best. We hope to have more force the next time they give us an early morning call.

There is but one war vessel lying here at present. She gave us no assistance during the attack yesterday morning; but I understand that a part of her crew are to come ashore at night after this, and assist us in keeping watch, and also aid us in repelling any invasion of the island.

There is one thing to be remarked in this affair. With one or two exceptions the men shot during the darkness of the night were all killed instantly. Nearly all the wounding happened to the Secessionists when they were at the beach making their escape. I am all safe. Your affectionate father.

FOR KEY WEST.

The United States steam transport *George Peabody*, after having her guards taken off, and thoroughly overhauled, now lies at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River. She will load for Key West and Fort Pickens. Her cargo will consists of 100 head of cattle, hay and provisions.

ABANDONMENT OF SHIP ISLAND BY THE REBELS.

Fort Pickens, Monday, Oct. 14.

The rebels evacuated Ship Island last week, and it is in our possession. It is not known how many men they had, or how many guns,—not many of the latter. It is quite an important place, guards a fine harbor, and is on the line of communication between Mobile and New-Orleans *via* the Mississippi.

NAVAL SURGEONS.

The Naval Medical Board, now in session at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, have reported qualified for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in the navy, the following gentlemen:

John B. Ackley, Penn.,	Chas. H. Giberson, Vt.,
G. H. E. Baumgarten, Mo.,	Chas. T. Hubbard, Mass.,
D. R. Bannan, Penn.,	Luther M. Lyon, Va.
John H. Clarke, N. H.,	

Twenty vacancies still remain to be filled. Qualified young men, under twenty-six years of age, wishing to go before the Board, should request a permit from the Secretary of the Navy, stating age, place of birth and residence, accompanying their application with a testimonial or testimonials of moral character.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 26.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen, &c.*—Wm. Haas, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Kate Schrader and son, Evansville, Ind.; A. Kusenberg, Philadelphia; Louis Mendelssohn, S. Geiershofer, both of New-York; Henry Karsten, Philadelphia; John Xantus, Mrs. H. Michels, 4 children and servant, all of California; Joseph Milliken, Miss Mary Milliken, both of Hamilton, Ohio; Gabriel Blumer and son, New-York; Capt. Louis Sammy, Bremen; Mrs. Maria Busch, Mrs. Caroline Strieber, Th. Hehner, all from St. Louis, Henry Gross, L. Grotrian, D. Wilkens, Friedr. Plener, Fr. E. Dauer, Miss Hannah Pappenheimer, Gustav Ross, H. Kafton and lady, Jacob Frank, S. Seidenberger, Julius Fenneberg, Julius Breslauer, Mrs. Ellen Horton, H. P. Wolff, Mrs. Geo. Howard, Mrs. Elise Lueders and child, Charles Gerdes, G. W. Stake, lady and child, Charles H. Gavain, H. Bauer and child, all of New-York. 93 in the steerage. Total 139. The Bremen takes out two fine California grizzly bears, intended for the Zoological Gardens at Cologne, Prussia.

Oct. 25—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss Annie Rycroft, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Etherington, Eliza Lyon, S. Clark, wife and infant, Robert Colturt, M. Keegan, Eurelin Figueroa, J. Swetser, J. L. Larken, Capt. Sparrow, Robert Clark, A. R. Wood, C. G. Allen, Wm. H. Wilson, Ann Gore, Maggie and Allen McDonald, Jerome Labores, E. D. Hughes, Lieut. H. B. Tuson, Wm. Foster and wife, J. Eternod and wife, Edw. Osterlinck, Louis Tardos, Eugenie Coucher and daughter, Jno. Sair and wife, Miss Dawson, J. W. Gandin, Richard Ireland, Lizzie Putnam, Ellen O'Hea, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 24 | Sun sets.... 5 04 | Moon rises...12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 43 | Gov. Island. 2 32 | Hell Gate.... 3 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

Cleared.

Steamers Concord, Morrison, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland; Delaware, Callin, Philadelphia; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia.

Ships J. S. Parsons, Ellis, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Cincinnatus, Doane, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Sawely Chladon, (Russ.,) Rossen, Havre, Ruger Bros.

Barks Liburno Secundo, (Aus.,) Stupavich, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Belvidere, (Br.,) Wright, Cork, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wursata, (Han.) Berker, Havre, Edw. Unkert; H. Spalding, Booker, Glasgow, R. W. Trundy; Garland, Kelly, Cork and a market, A. Bell & Co.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, Baltimore; Telegraph, Nickerson, Boston; Liverpool, (Br.,) Pearce, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Paxson, Stephmore, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Danville, Fuller, Bordeaux, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Wm. L. Burroughs, Bickford, Thomas Dunham; J. Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Lady Le Marchant, (Br.,) Irvin, Boston, via New-London, to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Heros, (Prus., of Stelin,) Michaels, Havana 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Jane Brown, (Br., of Greenock,) Bertie, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Gulnare, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steed, Areceibo, P. R., 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to McCall & Frith. Experienced heavy N. and N. E. gales most of the passage.

Brig Margaretha, (Prus.,) Radloff, Plymouth, Eng., 56 ds., in ballast, to Wm. Salem & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Santa Cruz 12 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig E. Remmington, Mystic 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Resolute, Dyer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport, for East Haddam.

Schr. I. Merritt, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Sturges, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. J. F. Durfee, Davis, Albany, with mdse., for Fall River.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber, for Port Morris.

Schr. Hannah D., Crowley, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Glide, Lovell, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.
Schr. Louis Walsh, Paine, Machias 6 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Packet, Downs, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Elizabeth, Mayo, Elizabethport, for East Orleans.
Schr. C. W. Conner, Wrann, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.
Schr. Yantic, Chase, Machias 7 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Stag, (Br.,) Cox, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. John Wright, Parks, Portland 2 ds., with stone.
Schr. J. L. Darling, Howes, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. G. S. Hazard, Duell, Hartford 2 ds.
Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, with mdse.
WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with rain.

Below.

Brig Alliance, (Br., of Liverpool.)
Also, one herm. brig.
The Br. bark Emerald Isle, of St. John, N. B., (before reported,) is still below.

Sailed.

Oct. 25—Br. war steamer Steady, on a cruise. Barks Mustang, Havana; Harvest Queen, St. Domingo; Solitario, (Span.,) Gibraltar; Salopian, (Br.,) Queenstown. Oct. 26—Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Liverpool; Bremen, (Brem.,) Bremen; Pronie, (Fr. corvette,) on a cruise.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Advance, Capt. Childs, from Havre, which arrived 25th, made the passage in 26 ds., not 36, as reported. She experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Bark Mougol, from Boston for the Amoor, became a total loss Aug. 17, in the Amoor.

St. Thomas, Oct. 7.—The bark David Wilson, Peacock, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of flour and lumber, arrived here on the 5th inst., with loss of fore and mainmasts, and otherwise badly injured in the gale of the 17th ult.; vessel made considerable water during the gale.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Areceibo, P. R., Oct. 20, Br. schr. Telegraph, for New-York in 2 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AT HALF PRICE.
COATS,
OVERCOATS,
PANTS
AND VESTS,
The excellent stock of an extensive BROADWAY CLOTHING HOUSE, which the war has sent to a premature grave, IS NOW BEING SOLD 25 per cent. below original cost of manufacture,
At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

Superfine Black Cloth Frock Coats, lined throughout with satin	$13 00
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, lined throughout with silk	10 00
Good Black Cloth Coats (worth $12)	6 00
Fine Black French Doeskin Pants	3 75
Rich Silk Vests (an endless variety)	2 00
Fine Black Satin Vests	2 00
1,000 Cassimere Vests	1 00
Excellent Business Coats	3 50
Monkey Jackets	1 50
Blue Kersey Overcoats	3 50
Elegant Heavy Cape Overcoats	5 00
Complete Blue Beaver Suits	10 00
Complete Silk Mixed Suits	12 00

&c., &c., &c.,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING LUMBER.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract:

Seven hundred and fifteen thousand feet Lumber, of the following dimensions:
615,000 feet 4-4 com. cullings (1-inch boards.)
100,000 feet 6-4 com. cullings (1¼-inch boards.)
And two hundred and eighty-five thousand feet Scantling, of the following dimensions:
50,000 feet 3 by 6—12 feet long;
35,000 feet 3 by 6—16 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—14 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—10 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—12 feet long;
50,000 feet 3 by 4—16 feet long.
To be delivered in Washington City, D. C., within thirty days after closing the contract.
No proposal received after 12 M., the 29th inst., will be considered.
Bidders or their duly authorized agents are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.
Each proposal to give the full address of the bidder.
Ample security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.
The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant, or for other reasons.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Lumber," and addressed to D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster and Colonel, &c.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCT. 28, FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
200 Boxes NEW FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. a yard—none better in the City at 2s.
200 Boxes FALL HAT RIBBONS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., a yard,—much less than cost of importation.
FROM CASH AUCTIONS.
LARGE INVOICE OF FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 6s., 8s., $2 and $3.
Also, INVOICE FINE JACONET BANDS, CLOSING AT 4s.—splendid goods for the money.
FULL LINE BALMORALS, all the desirable colors.
FULL LINE LADIES' UNDER LINEN, very low.
JOB LOT FINE EMBROIDERED do., much less than cost of importation.
JOB LOT FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
5 per cent. less than cost of importation.
COMPLETE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.
COMPLETE STOCK of Hosiery and Gloves.
COMPLETE STOCK of Ladies' and Gents' Merino under wear.
FINEST STOCK of FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., in the city.
BEST KID GLOVES in the City, 63 cents a pair.
I have sold the same make for three years, giving perfect satisfaction. R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HUNTING WAISTCOATINGS.
EMBROIDERED BLACK WAISTCOATINGS.
CEVATIAN WOOL VESTINGS.
RICH PLUSH WAISTCOATINGS,
in mixed mode, and plaided white centres.
VERY STYLISH.
(Ex steamer *Etna.*)
Will be offered on MONDAY, by
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
No. 57 Walker-st.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.
STERLING SILVER PLATE, &c.,
PURCHASED AT A COST OF OVER $25,000!
On THURSDAY, OCT. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of Edmon Blankman, Esq., Executor of Jane A. Blankman, deceased. Catalogues will be ready and may be had, together with cards of admission to view the furniture, two days before the sale, on application at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING CORDS,
FOR TROWSERS.
Will be made to order, in our usual well known style of excellence, at very moderate prices.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

NEW STYLES IN WAISTCOATINGS,
STREET COATINGS AND TROWSETINGS,
(Ex steamer *Etna,*)
Will be opened on TUESDAY.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING AT 20 CENTS,
For 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

24 NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, by a New-England widow lady. Unexceptionable references.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENT to let, at TILMAN'S, No. 712 Broadway.